New-York Daily Times.

VOL. VI.....NO. 1643. NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, DECEMBER 30, 1856. PRICE TWO CENTS.

their appearance—one of them an evening paper, the first of the sort ever started here. It seems there is some difficulty about granting one of the new papers permission to publish any political articles or news, which, of course, will make it a very insipid paper for Havana, as they would scarcely find anything to fill up their columns with, unless they had quantities of news brought every week by some of the steamers touching here from different parts of the States, Europe, Mexico and South America. For the publication of a newspaper it is necessary so obtain a royal license from Spain, and the publisher must deposit in hands of the Government $1,250 cash as a guarantee that he will not publish anything without undergoing censorship, and to confiscate the deposit as a fine in case they should break the law.

The commercial part of Havana is very active—trade is flourishing and our harbor is filled with shipping. Great many articles which have been quite scarce in the market for the last three or four months are now superabundant, and prices of many of them have fallen considerably. Exchange on the United States and England has improved some, but it is still very difficult to sell bills, and on the Northern cities of the Union the loss is from 2 to 3¼ per cent. discount. American Gold is only admitted here at 19 per cent. discount. American quarters and half dollars at 20 per cent. discount; dimes and half dimes at par.

I. C. U.

INCOME AND EXPENSES OF CUBA.

We take the following statistics of the income and expenses of the Island of Cuba, for the first six months of 1856, from a Havana paper of recent date. The figures show some interesting results, and are as follows:

Income	$9,445,249 42¾
Expenditures	9,051,862 50
Balance in favor of the National Treasury	$387,379 92¾

Among the items of income we find the last one to be, "Regalia Cigars for the Court, $6,375;" which makes the round sum of $17,150 for Cigars to be smoked by the Royal family of Queen ISABELLA and her household.

Another item is: "Interest on Amount due the United States, $14,525;" which makes $29,050 per annum paid Uncle Sam for interest.

The largest item in this estimate is the army, (including the militia,) which sum up, in one year, $5,918,581 61¾. Next comes the naval forces of the Island, amounting to $2,195,569.

The expense of administration of the Government is put down at $2,126,714 31¾ per annum; and the amount sent annually to Spain as a subsidy from this Island, is $2,500,000.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE

By Telegraph to the New-York Daily Times.

Magnetic Telegraph Co.'s Offices—4 Hanover-st., and 121 Broadway.
Harper Printing Telegraph Office—No. 21 Wall-street.

From Washington.

THE KAW INDIANS—STEAMERS TO THE NORTH OF EUROPE—INTERESTING CASE BEFORE THE SUPREME COURT, ETC.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, Dec. 28.

The Kaw Indians from Kanssa, to whom allusion was made several days ago, had, it now appears, no special business with the Government relative to their lands. Their visit was for the purpose, as they say, of seeing their "great father," and, they might have added, of procuring some presents. Two of them are Chiefs. The Commissioner of Indian Affairs has furnished them with clothing better suited to the season than their fanciful forest costume, and to-day started them on their way home at the public expense.

The Committee on the Post-Offices and Post-Roads of the House of Representatives, are preparing a bill in accordance with CHRISTIAN HANSEN's project for carrying the United States Mails in a direct line o steamers between New-York and Gluckstadt, by the way of Plymouth, England.

The various standing Committees of the House of Representatives have a large number of bills matured, but no opportunity for reporting them has yet occurred.

The Supreme Court, to-day, pronounced through Justice CURTIS, a decision affecting the responsibility of masters of vessels for repairs and supplies. The case before the tribunal was one growing out of the business transactions of the captain of the bark *Laura*, while employed in trading on the Pacific Coast.

Chief Justice TANEY and Justice WAYNE dissented from the majority of their brethren.

The Court held that the Captain, under contract to sail the vessel, was merely the agent and not owner for the time being of the vessel, the owners of which were responsible for said repairs.

Judge TANEY occupied an hour in the delivery of his views, regarding the subject as highly important and containing points for the first time brought before that tribunal.

A private letter from the East India squadron announces the resignation of JAMES HIGGINS and JULIUS C. HULMAN, Lieutenants on board the sloop-of-war *Levant*.

The ice on the Potomac has been much weakened during the past two days, and steamer *Powhatan* leaves every morning for Aquia Creek.

United States Supreme Court.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Dec. 29.

In the Supreme Court. Case No. 17.—*Reuben L. Long* et al. appellants *vs. John O. Fallon*.—Judge CAMPBELL delivered an opinion affirming the decree of the Circuit Court of Missouri with costs.

No. 8.—*William Thomas et al.*, owners of the bark *Laura*, appellants, *vs. James W. Osborn*.—Judge CURTIS delivered an opinion reversing the decree of the Circuit Court of Maryland, with costs, and remanding the cause with directions to dismiss the libel with costs.

No. 4—*Sebastian Wilmot, et al.*, plaintiffs, *vs. John E. A. Sandford*.—Judge CATRON delivered an opinion, reversing the judgment of the Circuit Court of Missouri, with costs, and remanding the cause, with directions to award a *venire facias de novo*.

No. 23.—Before reported. Argument concluded by Mr. BENJAMIN for appellees, and Mr. TAYLOR for appellant.

No. 33—*Wesley Williams*, Garnisher of Edward F. Mahone, plaintiff, *vs. Hill, McLean & Co.*—Argued by Mr. PHILIP for plaintiff, and Mr. HILLIARD for defendants.

United States Court of Claims.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Dec. 29.

Charles C. Ramsey, appellant, *vs. Enoss McFaul*, appellee.—The record in this case being filed by the appellee, the case was, on motion, dismissed—the Court deciding that damages would not be given where the suit was dismissed on motion of defendant. In cases of non-suit, damages would be discretionary.

State Mutual Fire Insurance Company, plaintiff in error, *vs. Daniel F. Cornell and John A. Carter*.—From the United States Circuit Court for Pennsylvania.—In this case the decision of the Circuit Court was affirmed, but no opinion given, the Court being equally divided—Chief Justice not sitting.

James H. Ure, of the steamer *Gipsy*, appellant, *vs. James M. and Cyrus Cuffman*, appellees.—This case was submitted on the argument of Miles Taylor for appellants, and the brief of *Mr. Benjamin* for appellees.

Court adjourned until Monday, Jan. 5, 1857.

I.EX.

News from the Plains.

ST. LOUIS, Monday, Dec. 29.

The Santa Fé mail arrived at Independence on the 20th instant. Mining operations in New-Mexico were progressing favorably. Heavy snows were experienced on the Plains. Bent's Fort was attacked by the Kiowa Indians, and but for the interference of the Cheyennes, would have been destroyed. The Kiowas gave the mail train much trouble. Captain DONAN, Agent of the Navajos, had been taken prisoner by the Apaches. Many Indian depredations are reported.

Fire at Concord, N. H.

CONCORD, N. H., Monday, Dec. 29.

The Phenix Hotel, in this city, was destroyed by fire early on Sunday morning. A portion of the furniture was saved. The loss is covered by insurance. No lives were lost.

Steam-Boiler Explosion.

ALBANY, Monday, Dec. 29.

The steam-boiler of Messrs. ROGERS & Co., Ausable Forks Rolling Mill, exploded on Friday, killing two men and severely wounding six others.

Examination of the Alleged Murderers of the Joyce Family.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Monday, Dec. 29.

There was great excitement at the Court-House here on Saturday in consequence of the examination of the negroes who are charged with murdering the Joyce family. Wm. Joyce, a brother, proposed that the negroes be burned, to which the crowd responded "Aye," but they were finally quieted by the Court, and the Negroes remanded to prison. The presumptive evidence against the negroes is strong, but there is nothing direct against them save the confession of one of their number.

Murder of Another Warden in Massachusetts State Prison.

BOSTON, Monday, Dec. 29.

SOLON H. TEMAY, Warden of the State Prison, was stabbed by a convict named DEGATUR this evening, and has since died. It is only two weeks ago, today that a Deputy Warden was murdered in the same way.

Aid for Walker from New-Orleans.

NEW-ORLEANS, Monday, Dec. 29.

The steamship *Texas* sailed for San Juan this morning, with 500 recruits for WALKER's army.

Seven Passengers Injured by an Accident on the Harlem Railroad.

A broken rail—broken by the frost—threw off of the track on Saturday afternoon the Express train for Albany on the Harlem Railroad that left this City at 4¾ P. M., when the train was 80 miles from the City, near Towner's Station. The train was composed of locomotive, tender, baggage car, and three passenger cars, under the charge of Mr. HILLS, Conductor. There were 125 passengers on board.

The engine and tender passed over the injured rail in safety, but the baggage car and first passenger car were thrown off the track; the second passenger car was thrown on its side, and the third turned completely upside down.

The male passengers in the first car having escaped uninjured, forthwith set about relieving those in the other cars, and after considerable delay all were got out, when it was found that several had received serious if not fatal injuries. A lady about 45 or 50 years of age had her left arm badly fractured, besides being otherwise injured. A gentleman about 40 years of age was found to be insensible and badly cut and bruised. The injuries sustained by these two passengers are of such a nature that their recovery is considered doubtful.

Two gentlemen were taken from the wreck, each with a broken leg. Four more were next taken out suffering severely from cuts and contusions about the head and body.

The remaining passengers in the car thrown on its side, and the car turned upside down, were more or less injured about the head and body. Cushions were taken from the cars and beds made on which the injured were placed and made as comfortable as possible. The uninjured passengers were unremitting in attention to their less fortunate travelers.

The conductor got aboard the engine and proceeded to Paterson Village, where he procured a car and returned to the scene of the accident. The disabled and injured were taken to Paulding's and comfortably provided for. Here they received medical and other attendance as the necessity of their cases required.

JOHN VALKENBURGH, the mail-agent, then took charge of the express train and proceeded to Albany.

Yesterday afternoon being the earliest moment at which it was safe to venture over the road in consequence of the incoming trains, Mr. Superintendent CAMPBELL proceeded on board of an engine with two experienced surgeons of this city to look after the injured passengers at Paulding, and bring them to New-York if they so desired.

Many speculations have been indulged in relative to the broken rail. Some were of opinion that it was done by the frosts, and some that it was done by the passage of the train preceding the one to which the accident occurred, while others think that it was caused by the engine of the Express train, and that the tender raised the broken end and thus threw the two first cars off the track.

Yesterday three of the injured were so far recovered as to be able to resume their journey. The loss to the road from the accident, is about $3,000.

Mr. GASKILL mentioned below, as being among the injured, was accompanied by his wife. They were sitting on the same seat, but the latter escaped uninjured. Mr. and Mrs. G. were both on the train that was thrown off the track on the New-York Central Railroad near Amsterdam, some ten days since. They then narrowly escaped with their lives.

The names of the injured are as follows:

Mr. S. GASKILL, of Albion, N. Y., severe contusion of spine.

MANLY W. KENNEDY, of Buffalo, had a severe cut on the back of his right hand, and contusions about the body.

Mrs. THOMPSON, of No. 45 South Sixth-street, Williamsburg, had her head badly cut, but not dangerously.

Mrs. W. HIGBIE, of New-York, left arm fractured.

Mrs. GEORGE ARNOLD, of New-York, sustained a severe wrench of the left leg; would be able to come to the City yesterday.

MARY HOLMES, of Ireland, and another Irish girl, name not known, sustained severe contusions of the spine.

The other passengers, names not known, though badly bruised, were able to resume their journey.

The Slave Troubles.

EXCITEMENT IN JACKSON AND CANTON, MISS.

From the New-Orleans Crescent.

JACKSON, Miss., Dec. 21.—Our town is in a perfect state of excitement to-day, in consequence of rumors of an intended negro insurrection, to take place during the holidays. The Mayor has issued a proclamation, calling upon the citizens to organize and prepare to crush the insurrection and rebellion in its bud. Twenty-seven negroes have been arrested this morning. The extent of the plot is not known. Feelings of doubt and anxiety are universal. Our citizens are in a fearful state of excitement. The particulars of this excitement are hard to obtain; and, although universal, the origin and foundation are very difficult to ascertain. Rumors from Canton, Miss., also have reached us of a similar state of affairs. How far North Alabama may be in danger we cannot say with certainty, but there are rumors of rebellion in that quarter.

[TELEGRAPHIC.]

BALTIMORE, Monday, Dec. 29.

New-Orleans papers, of Tuesday last, are received. They contain dispatches from Mississippi and Northern Alabama, giving reports of slave excitements at Jackson and Canton, Miss. Great alarm prevailed, and a number of negroes had been arrested.

IN MARYLAND.

During the past week considerable uneasiness has existed in some parts of Prince George's County, Md., touching an apprehended rising of the slaves during the present week. The Marlboro' *Advocate* says:

"Two slaves, the property of HENRY DAINGERFIELD, Esq., were arrested and committed to jail on Friday last, and on Sunday five others were also committed. Those first arrested are said to have given some information, or to have made some disclosures concerning an insurrection, on which public apprehension appears to be based. In consequence of these circumstances, public meetings of the citizens of this district were held on Saturday and Monday last for the organization of patrols and for taking other steps in the premises.

IN VIRGINIA.

The Berryaville (Va.) *Gazette* of Thursday has the following:

Just before going to press three slaves, Jon, Tom and VINCENT, the property of MRS. GEO. L. KEMPER, near Millwood, and a free negro named ALFRED THOMPSON, have been lodged in our jail for attempted insurrection. We learn that these negroes expressed themselves before the justice who committed them as familiar with a plot of insurrection to commence in our county, and also at Harper's Ferry, two months from the 1st of November last. And further, that they had heard white men and negroes talking if FREMONT were elected they would be free, and as they knew he was not, they were prepared to fight for it, and threatened the lives of two of our most worthy citizens as the first they intended to take.

IN FLORIDA.

The Marianna (Fla.) *Patriot* contains the proceedings of a large meeting of citizens of Jackson County, assembled in that town on Saturday, the 13th, to adopt measures of public safety. Committees of Vigilance were appointed, and patrols in all the districts of the county organized. Resolutions were adopted forbidding the meetings in the negro churches until after the 10th of January, and restricting the negroes from leaving the plantations unaccompanied by a white person—from visiting the town of Marianna, and enjoining the strictest surveillance on the part of magistrates, patrols and citizens.

As we learn from the *Patriot*, this movement on the part of the citizens of Jackson County is in consequence of reports which have been circulated in reference to what was to take place between Christmas and New Year. The reports which had caused considerable excitement, the Editor thinks, are unfounded—in all probability "a hoax perpetrated by some white man."

THE LATE MURDER IN NEW-TIMBUCTOO.

Coroner's Investigation—The Prisoner Bewitched—His absurd Story and Behavior in Confinement—Great Excitement of the People—Some willing to Lynch him.

The prisoner, JOHN WESLEY LYMAN, was brought before Justice J. C. BLAGGLER, in Brooklyn, yesterday morning at 10 o'clock. When conducted into Court, he manifested the same indolent, unconcerned manner as when first arrested. He stated that he had passed a very comfortable night, only that a Mrs. DENNISON had troubled him very much, and said that she was glad that he had got to swing. Justice BLAGGLER only examined one witness, and then ordered him committed. Then, by order of Coroner BENNETT, of New-Utrecht, he was placed in custody of Captain CORNES and officer BURR of the Eighth Ward Police, who conveyed him to the Coroner's residence at Bay Ridge, where the greatest excitement prevailed. The work people, from several miles around, had assembled in this vicinity—some with the avowed intention of lynching the prisoner. There was but a small police force present, consisting of the officers above named, and Mr. HUMES, one of the aids to the Chief of Police, besides Coroners HAMFORD (of Brooklyn) and BENNETT, and Constable BERDSALL, backed by a brace of Reporters—all of whom were summoned to the protection of the prisoner, in case any violence was offered. The excited crowd hung about for a long time, but finally the prisoner, under a strong body guard, was placed in a wagon, and, instead of going with him to the residence of Mr. MATHESON, where the dead body of CANNON lay, as was at first intended, they hurried off to the King's County Jail Brooklyn, much to the disappointment of the more excited portion of the crowd. One man was particularly forward in his threats, and ran by the side of the wagon containing the prisoner for a long distance, to see that he did not escape. He had conceived the idea that the prisoner was to be discharged from custody, and gave it as his opinion, that the officers were jackass bed as the prisoner. After running about a mile and a half his wind gave out, and he seated himself upon the ground cursing everything and everybody generally and particularly. The last that was seen of him he was beating the ground with his hat, and foaming with rage.

STORY OF THE PRISONER'S FATHER.

The father of the accused came into the room while the accused was before Justice BLAGGLER. His son stared at him, but not a word passed between them. Mr. LYMAN is an elderly respectable appearing man, and seemed to feel deeply the horrible situation in which his son is placed. He said that his son was 21 years of age; that his name was JOHN WESLEY LYMAN. The last time he saw him before the murder was between 5 and 9 o'clock Saturday evening, at his own house, No. 81 Charlton-street, New-York. Since Christmas Day he had been more excited than usual, but he never to his knowledge drank liquor. On Saturday evening he came home to tea at about 6 o'clock. After eating a light supper, he retired to a room where he remained alone until past 8 o'clock, then called his father and told him that he was going to Mr. COZZA's store, in Sixth-avenue, to get some money that he owed him. His father tried to dissuade him from this, but was not able to do so, and he left the house, and did not see him again until brought into the Justice's Court yesterday morning. He says that his son has been "out of the way" for 19 months—was seldom violent but morose and inclined to melancholy. He moved into the house where he now resides one year ago last May, and from that time until the December following he could not induce him to leave the house; he would sit for whole days staring at vacancy. Occasionally he would take up one book, read a few lines, throw it down and take up another. He would frequently tell his father that there was a host of Freemasons after him; that he had revealed the secrets of that order. (It is hardly necessary to say that he never belonged to it.) His son says that he is a Spiritualist, and that he is prompted in all of his action from an agent within him. Seeing the wandering state of his mind, he endeavored to keep him employed with him as a shoemaker, but he never could make him earn more than twenty-five cents per day; frequently it was necessary to do his work over again, which seemed to excite him very much; and on these occasions he manifested the only violence he had ever seen.

In December, 1855, after having been in the house eight months, his father induced him to go out doors; he soon returned, and several months again elapsed before he went out again. During this time, he would sit and laugh for hours, at another time cry, and this would be followed by a fit of melancholy. He commenced to talk upon Spiritualism last Fall—though he never heard any lecture or read any books upon that subject, that he was aware of. His father tried to talk with him frequently upon the subject of religion, but he would tell his father that he had never sinned, and sometimes would say that he was God. On one occasion he told him that he was to inherit a kingdom, and was about fitting out an expedition to conquer Europe. Within a few months past he had two fits—at each time his friends supposed him dying. But he insisted that he knew better—that on each of these turns a devil came out of him; he had ejected two already, and soon as the third was ejected he should die, and not till then. His conduct was more like an effeminate child than a man.

EXAMINATION OF PRISONER BY DRS. BARTLETT AND ROTHE.

While the prisoner was at Coroner BENNETT's house, at the request of the Coroner he was examined in a private room by Dr. BARTLETT, of New-Utrecht, and Dr. ROTHE, of Fort Hamilton, as to his sanity. The examination was continued at considerable length, and the result of their observations is given in the testimony before the Coroner.

He told them that his general health was good, but that he was weak. Upon these matters, and all others, in fact, he was quite clear in his answers, but not always intelligible—related the circumstances of the murder and the motives inducing it, as stated in the TIMES yesterday. When asked what he thought when the officer arrested him in Hoboken, he said he was much surprised, and supposed that when he got into New-Jersey he was safe; that he intended to sell the wagon, go into the upper part of New-York City, where the rich folks lived, on horseback, rob a few people and then go to New-Orleans; that he had relatives in the New-Orleans Post-Office, named ——; came to Brooklyn Saturday night for the purpose of getting money by murdering some one—did not care how he got it—it was his only object; had some money, but wanted more to carry him to Louisiana; had not quite enough; thinks he could have obtained money from his friends, but never tried; had thought of murdering people a great many times; did not expect to be detected; did not think his murdering the man would attract attention as there were so many people out guessing; saw a man a little distance behind him when he fired the pistol; he had asked him to ride; said his name was JOHN LYMAN, and subsequently added the W. when asked if that was his full name; was born corner of Hudson and Vandam streets, New-York; attended Public School No. 10 for five years; cared but little about study; had attended a Methodist Sabbath School about the same length of time; was in principle a Methodist; never attended Spiritualists meetings; read no particular books; manifestations had troubled him; he had been broken from his rest by a party who expected to rise from the grave after death; gave the names of Mr. and Mrs. DENNISON and Mr. and Mrs. ROBINSON as those who had troubled him, but he believed had dragged them pretty well out; they wanted to make him commit suicide; these persons had told him (by manifestations) that they had injured him a great deal; he had told them positively that he would not commit suicide; they had told him that they should disturb him until people would call him a lunatic and make him appear foolish; have never seen them bodily, but only in manifestations; had seen them yesterday; had practiced masturbation from the time he was ten years old up to two years ago, every night and morning, at which time he obtained a knowledge of "witchery;" a lawyer tempted me in church to this self-abasement; the lawyer was not present in person, but manifested himself through his imagination; thinks his father is troubled by the spirits—never told him so, but judged from his appearance that he was troubled by them; he had talked to his father about it, but he said it was all foolishness, and would not listen to him; don't believe spirits come back to this world unless first raised up; believes that he has the power to manifest himself in another shape. (He explained that he meant that he could assume the form and appearance of another person.) Could prove it by the manifest in the Bible; his father did not know that he wanted to go to Louisiana; had thought of getting money to go the two or three years; could not stand work much longer.

The prisoner then said what he did the night before the murder—its substance the same as appeared in the TIMES yesterday—and also gave a minute description of the murder. He rode about half a mile with deceased, talked about the weather, was seated at the left side of deceased; he made no noise when he was shot; steered the horse as fast as possible; was not excited, but rather cold; pulled deceased out of the wagon, and searched his pockets; when he fired the pistol deceased leaned over against him; he pushed him forward into the wagon; thinks he saw a person coming towards him at the time he fired; tried to examine the pockets of deceased before he lifted him out of the wagon; could not, as his clothes were too tight; felt bad because he got no money; thought should have been satisfied if he had got a pocket of money and got off. Had read a piece written by Mrs. DENNISON, and published in the New-York *Sun* about two years ago, entitled "A Dying Girl"—a consumptive young lady; did not know the girl; knew it was written by her, because he was Mrs. D. at that time; he was Mrs D. three months at one time—she stayed at a hotel and he remained at home; tried to sleep with Mr. DENNISON at his wife, but he would not let me; said that he (D.) was not good enough; "then they said I was good enough, and I said not get him nor tail to anything;" worked at his trade while he was Mrs D.; she had the same feeling; she wanted to sing down the ground with some person to fill my place, but could not—for it as long as he was alive—people can rise again. "I have been in eighty different parishes within nine years—Miss ROBINSON expects to come up from the grave—Mrs. DENNISON also—she is to be the commander of all if I die; I was not commander when I was Mrs. D.—they would not let me. *Whatever is, I think, an inspiration from God.*"

* * * * * *

"Mrs. DENNISON," he continued, "wanted to rise from the grave, and could not come up until she had the spirit from me; they are ashamed of the part they have played with me; they did it merely for the purpose of having the honor of coming from the grave—they could come back without my spirit, but not with so much honor as though they killed me; they thought if they killed me, there would be but one Mrs. DENNISON—I have kept my mind in such a state that I could never manifest myself to her—she came to my cell last night, and seemed glad that I was arrested, and thought that I would be hung; she thought I was decoyed to Hoboken; think my parents will feel hurt when they hear what I have done; was completely astonished when the officer arrested me—thought I was out of all danger in New-Jersey—think I might have shot the officer but did not see the use of it; supposed they would search for the murderer of CANNON; did not feel bad when I killed him; drove very fast and was afraid of being pursued.

THE INQUEST.

Coroners BENNETT and HAMFORD then proceeded to the residence of Mr. MATTHESON, on Ovurlin-avenue and impaneled the following Jury:

JAMES GOULD—Foreman.	
Martin Bennett,	Samuel Hall,
Wm. Boyle,	Andrew Hadley,
Wm. Fields,	

The Jury viewed the body, and then listened to

THE TESTIMONY.

John Saul sworn, says: I reside at Forty-sixth-street, Brooklyn: I know Cornelius Cannon; saw him yesterday morning, about eleven and a half o'clock, on Third-avenue, near Fifteenth-street; he was driving Mr. Matheson's horse and wagon from toward Brooklyn; saw him step and take a man in his wagon, and drive on this way; that was the last I saw of him.

John Cripps, sworn—I reside in Philadelphia; am at present stopping at Israel Williams', Gowanus; I was going toward Fort Hamilton yesterday between eleven and twelve o'clock; a horse and wagon passed me on the top of Kart's hill; the wagon had two men in it; this was in Third-avenue; after passing about 100 or 150 yards I heard the report of firearms from the wagon; I looked and saw smoke; thought they were shooting birds, and paid no further attention to it at the time; I have seen the prisoner; can't say whether he was in the wagon or not; took no notice as they passed; the wagon had no top; it was going up the hill at the time; about half way up I picked up a whip near the spot where the shot was fired; after passing along the avenue about three-fourths of a mile I saw a man lying in the road; supposed he was drunk and passed on; he was lying with his head towards the fence on the left side of the road; think I can identify the whip.

Peter Kemper, sworn—I reside corner of Thirty-seventh-street and Third-avenue; I have, to-day, seen John W. Lyman, who was in custody of the Police at the house of Coroner Bennett; saw him on my return about eight o'clock yesterday morning; he stood about ten minutes looking in at the window; when I went to the door I saw him feel in the breast pockets of his coat as if searching for something—noticed a strangeness in his manner; he watched me very closely; shortly after I went out the second time, he put his hand to his pockets again, and acted in the same manner as before; just then a man came around the corner, and he went around the corner into Thirty-sixth-street, towards the entrance to Greenwood Cemetery; saw him no more until I saw him in custody this morning; when I saw him he recognized me; I said I was the man that he intended to shoot first, but thought I had not money about me.

Abraham Degraff, sworn—I reside at Bay Ridge; was on Third-avenue at eleven and a half o'clock yesterday, near the Episcopal Church; saw a horse and wagon pass at that time towards Fort Hamilton; knew the horse and wagon to belong Mr. Matheson; there were two men in it; did not know them; one was sitting up driving; I identify the prisoner as that man; the other was sitting in the front part of the wagon, with his legs over his shoulders; his right leg was over the shoulders; did not recognize the man sitting in the bottom of the wagon; his hand was leaning forward as if intoxicated, and I could not see his face; he had no hat on.

Cripps, recalled—Produced the whip found on the road.

Dr. C. G. Rothe sworn—Resides at Fort Hamilton; am a physician and surgeon; have made a *post mortem* examination, in company with Dr *Bartlett*, of deceased; saw the body yesterday, just as he was found; it was then in a stiffish state; found a wound in the back part of the head; a small round wound, one-third of an inch in diameter; there was no fracture of the skull; put in a probe about 6 inches; the nostrils were filled with coagulated blood; no other mark of violence was found; in making the *post mortem* examination of the body, twenty-six hours afterwards, found that the ball had cut a smooth round hole about one-sixth of an inch in diameter, through occipital bone, about one inch from the median line, and immediately above the occipital ridge; on opening the skull the membranes of the brain appeared somewhat congested; about an inch from the wound in the skull, a round piece of bone was found in the brain, which filled the hole in the skull; this ball, (shown,) which had entered the left posterior lobe of the brain just above the cerebellum, had passed in a straight line through the brain, and was found in the right anterior lobe, near the frontal bone, which it had not touched; instantaneous death must have been the result of this wound.

I had a conversation with the prisoner to-day; he has some fickle ideas about spiritual things, but reasons as other men about other things; not able to decide positively as to his sanity.

Dr. Bartlett, sworn—The testimony of the previous witness was read and corroborated by this witness, with this addition—that he thought the prisoner was insane; that he is suffering from an alienation of mind, in consequence of physical disease, religious mental aberration; the disease is nervous, consequent upon personal abuse.

Dr. Rothe said that he was not prepared to pronounce the man insane.

John Pope, sworn—I reside in Third-avenue, corner of Yellow Rock-lane; I knew deceased six or seven years; saw him yesterday lying dead upon the road; I was standing opposite my house; I was standing by the pump; did not notice them much; the deceased was coming down to the wagon and the prisoner was driving as fast as he could make the horse go; I said to a man near me that man has got a drunken or dead man in the wagon; I remarked again that the man must be dead, as I saw a great deal of blood on the back of the wagon; the horse seemed to be very tired; passed the wagon after it had passed about 100 yards; turned the wheel after it had passed two or three times around the wagon; it was the man with the Kossuth hat; told the other man (Matthew Hafford) to come along; when I reached Mr. Spencer's gate the man was getting into the wagon, and he immediately drove off again; thought all was right, and went back to the store, and after sitting there a little while my little boy came and told me that there was a man lying dead on the side of the road at Bedbeck's Hill, and then thought it was Cornelius Cannon; I then went to where the wagon stopped, and there I found Cannon lying dead; there was some fifty people there then; this witness then notified Mr. Matheson and took a horse and went on down to the Eighth Ward and notified the police, and took other measures to capture the murderer.

John McGlyn, sworn—I reside at Fort Hamilton; saw the prisoner yesterday about fifteen minutes before 12 M.; he was in a wagon, and drove up before the house in which I live; he stopped a second or so and looked up into my face in the street; he then drove on; he was alone in the wagon; I reside in Atlantic-avenue near Hamilton avenue.

The Jury rendered a verdict that deceased came to his death by a ball fired from a pistol in the hands of John W. Lyman.

DESPERATE DOINGS AT PASSUMPSIC RIVER—FIGHTING AND DEATH.—We learn from Mr. F. SABIN, pilot, who left the mouth of Patuxent River, Chesapeake Bay, on Christmas morning, that within a few days previous that vicinity had been made the theatre of exciting scenes. Parties connected with the Philadelphia oyster-dredging schooners were the participants. On the 19th inst., there were five of these boats in harbor, each with a crew of five men. In the evening three of them were lashed together, when, from some cause, a fight commenced among the crews, which continued up to 7 o'clock on the morning of the 20th. Pistols, clubs, &c., were used. On the morning of the 20th, Saturday, a boat came ashore and the crew buried one man on Drum Point, said to have been killed in the affray. Three others badly wounded were put ashore at Drum Point. The names of the schooners or the parties engaged were unknown to our informant. The fight is said to have been a terrible one—the parties of Philadelphians had well nigh taken possession of the harbor, and do as they please. The authorities, it seems, are very remiss, or their efforts are without avail to check the violations of law.—*Baltimore Sun.*

The Governor-General of Canada has commuted the sentence of death against ARMAN, for shooting his son, into imprisonment for life.

Trial of Charles L. Bennington for Forgery.

Mr. Brady's Address for the Defence.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—BEFORE JUDGE [illegible].

At the commencement of the trial of BENNINGTON, about two weeks ago, the public anticipated little or no merit or interest from other trials of petty character. This was all very well for a day or two, but people began to find the testimony for the prosecution dull, and, in the course of a few days more, the public was constrained to have become decidedly entertained, interested and curious, in the course of a week, and throughout all the gradations between curiosity, interest and general indifference. With the exception of the nature of the defence, a case of forgery, in a popular feeling, which has existed in [illegible] Court, has presented, and may now be regarded as the most interesting. The attendance of spectators at the court-room to-day, to hear Mr. BRADY's closing speech, in behalf of the prisoner, may be well characterized as numerous. In the General Sessions Court-room the [illegible] as great that the court-room accommodations [illegible] if they succeeded in getting admittance, or if, [illegible] salaried authorities, they succeeded in obtaining [illegible] standing room. So vast an assemblage on such an occasion it would have been entirely impossible to accommodate in the Tombs court-room, and consequently the [illegible] room, which communicates with it by means of [illegible] door, was thrown open for the accommodation of [illegible] which [illegible] the desks of the Clerk of the Court and the prosecuting counsel. He preserved the same impassive look, the same cold, unmeaning stare, the same general indifference he has invariably manifested throughout the trial. To-day, it was said by some, that he exhibited on several occasions a degree of feeling to which on previous appearances would argue him to be a stranger. While his counsel was piling up the premises on which he meant to base his conclusion as to the prisoner's insanity, [illegible] fact, we are told, indicated his opinion of the jury by repeatedly observing to himself, in a voice audible to those in his immediate vicinity, "A capital joke, by God!" Among the most conspicuous of the spectators was Gen. Sam Houston, of Texas, who visited the Court after Mr. BRADY had commenced his speech, and was accommodated with a seat beside the Judge, where he remained till the intermission, which occurred at 1¾ o'clock.

After the opening of the Court, the prosecuting district Furnished the defence with several authorities, in addition to those presented at earlier stages of the case.

In reply to a question of the Court,

The District-Attorney observed that the prosecution claimed, as they had done at the outset, that the offence of which they claimed Huntington to be guilty—forgery in the third degree, under the second subdivision of the 548 section of the statute, which was read in the opening.

The Court—Do I understand you that you do not go for any other degree, under any circumstances?

District-Attorney—No, Sir.

Mr. BRADY rose, and after some suggestions to the Court as to the propriety of keeping the door shut for the better preservation of order, he proceeded to observe that whatever difference of opinion might exist between the learned gentlemen, who represented the prosecution and himself, and whatever variance of opinion might be on other subjects possibly exist in the minds of the gentlemen of the Jury, he thought they were animated by the feeling of gratification with which they now beheld the rapid approach to an end of this most tedious and protracted though somewhat interesting and very important trial. If he could have anticipated that so much time and labor would have been required in this case as all parties concerned had been compelled to devote to it, he would have been very solicitous to avoid both the expenditure of time and industry at this particular season of the year. But now that he approached the termination of his labors as a professional man and an advocate, and looked forward to the end of this trial as probably the hardest which would forever fascinate him from the trial of important criminal causes he saw nothing to regret on [illegible] (the defendant's) side of this case, whatever he might [illegible] any about the prosecution; and in his own personal instance, notwithstanding the criticisms of friends, the criticism that had been indulged in the various places where the common talk of a large community is heard, he never in his life felt more gratification in standing before an accused to see that he had the benefit of a fair and impartial trial under the law. Never in his life was more happy in such a position than he was now, and no possible result that could happen in this case would ever distribute the personal satisfaction afforded to him by the circumstances. Because he began his professional life poor and humble in his circumstances, and never had been aided in [illegible] one; and all the aids to the little reputation that he enjoyed, and all the gratifications that he had [illegible] of any humble position he had in the profession, by all [illegible] rated from that class from which he sprung, and which class, he told his friends most candidly, he intended should constitute a Jury for the trial of this case. He never had the slightest idea that he could not get twelve brokers, or twelve men whose career were commensurately, if not exclusively, directed by their interests—and he used this expression in no offensive way—would ever be capable, by reason of their profession, of taking any such enlarged view of a human transaction as was required for the honest, intelligent and just disposition of this case. He was perfectly content that in reference to the particular class of the community. He considered that any general censure of any particular portion of mankind was foolish, destitute of taste, misdirection, unreasonable and unjust; but he would say this, that if they were to go out into this community and talk to the class of men to whom he now referred, they would find the same principles of the nature of the defence, a case of [illegible] in popular feeling, which has existed in [illegible] Court. Since has proceeded, and may now be regarded as the most interested. The attendance of spectators at the court-room to-day, to hear Mr. BRADY's closing speech, in behalf of the prisoner, may be well characterized as numerous. In the General Sessions Court-room the [illegible] as great that the court-room accommodations [illegible] if they succeeded in getting admittance, or if, [illegible] salaried authorities, they succeeded in obtaining [illegible] standing room. So vast an assemblage on such an occasion it would have been entirely impossible to accommodate in the Tombs court-room, and consequently the [illegible] room, which communicates with it by means of [illegible] door, was thrown open for the accommodation of [illegible] which [illegible] the desks of the Clerk of the Court and the prosecuting counsel. He preserved the same impassive look, the same cold, unmeaning stare, the same general indifference he has invariably manifested throughout the trial. To-day, it was said by some, that he exhibited on several occasions a degree of feeling to which on previous appearances would argue him to be a stranger. While his counsel was piling up the premises on which he meant to base his conclusion as to the prisoner's insanity, [illegible] fact, we are told, indicated his opinion of the jury by repeatedly observing to himself, in a voice audible to those in his immediate vicinity, "A capital joke, by God!" Among the most conspicuous of the spectators was Gen. Sam Houston, of Texas, who visited the Court after Mr. BRADY had commenced his speech, and was accommodated with a seat beside the Judge, where he remained till the intermission, which occurred at 1¾ o'clock.

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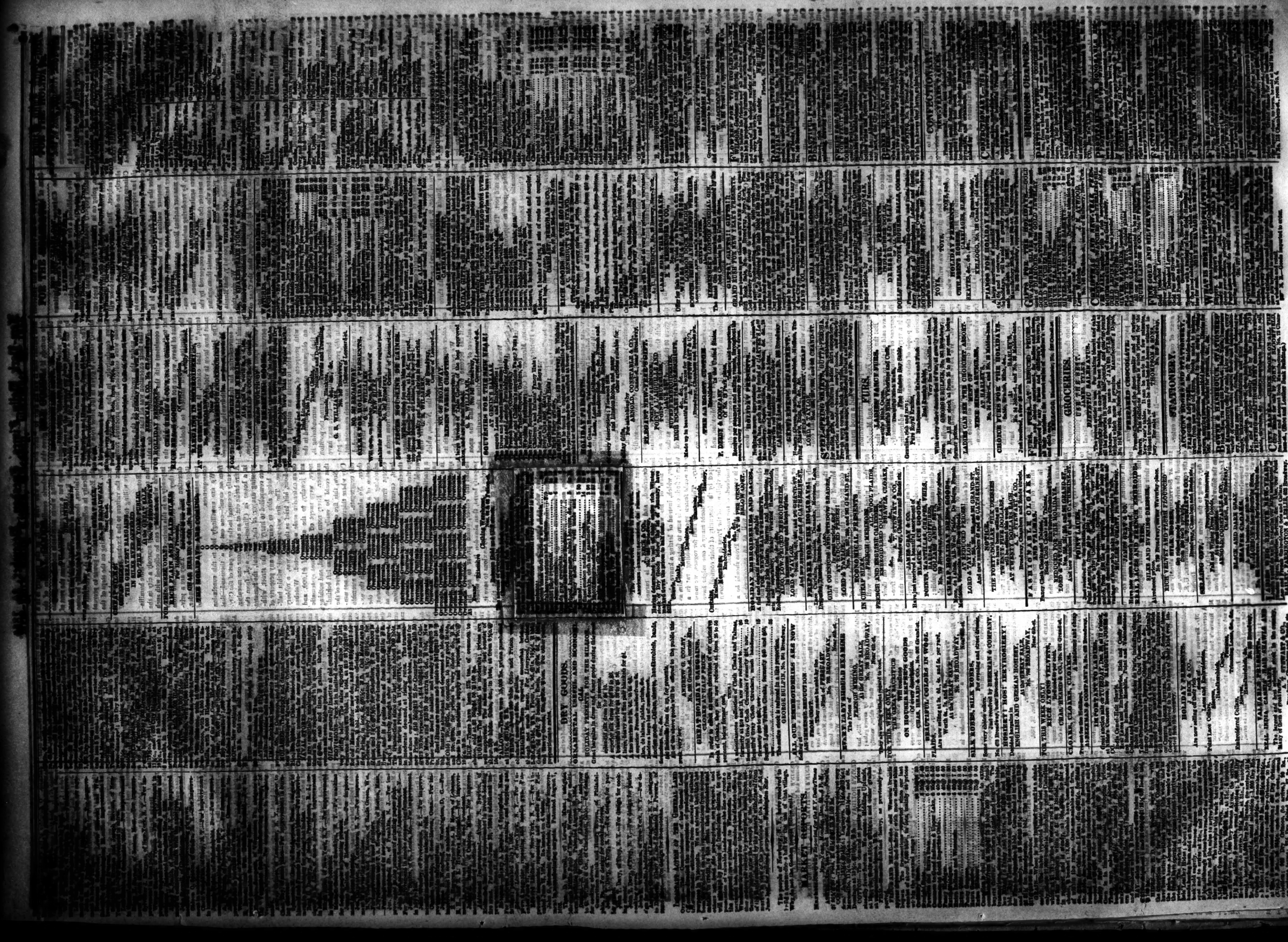
New-York Daily Times, Tuesday, November 30, 1852.



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Notice to Advertisers.

Advertisements intended for the Daily Morning Issue of this week must be handed in by 10 o'clock P. M., to-day, to insure their insertion. Those arranged Tuesday will be received discretionally on account of the New-Year holidays.

Killing no Murder.

A homicide of peculiar wickedness and atrocity of circumstance, was perpetrated in Brooklyn on Sunday noontide. A young man named John Lawrence confesses himself the murderer, and details the particulars with an unadulterated minuteness worthy that *dilettante* in manslaughter, Mr. Toad-in-the-Hole. Cannon, the victim, he relates, overtaking him on the road, offered him a seat in his wagon, an offer which he accepted, and rewarded by quietly placing a pistol behind his benefactor's ear and shooting him through the brain. The body was flung by the roadside; a few coppers in the dead man's pocket were appropriated, as were also his horse and wagon. The latter, after being driven about purposelessly for several hours, brought him at last to Hoboken, where he was overtaken and arrested. Lawrence has declared his residence to be No. 81 Chatham-street, in this City; admitted that the object of the murder was money, and added the finish to his disclosure by confessing to the theft of twenty-six dollars from his employer, a shoemaker on Sixth-avenue, by the help of which he procured the weapon that consummated the more awful crime. His whole story is told, we are informed, with imperturbable coolness and nerve, as if the achievement were the most meritorious in the world. Two or three witnesses corroborate the statement, completing the evidence against the prisoner.

It is worth while to test this remarkable case by applying to it the most recent principles of penal law. The Prosecuting Attorney of Queens County has a brief to make up, and an indictment to frame;—a hint or two on the subject may not be unacceptable. *If* he follow the old routine, he will marshal the evidence in the order we have hastily epitomized,—going to both Grand and Petit Juries upon the irrefragable facts of the case. He may take the additional trouble to show the previous ill character of the culprit; his dishonesty, malignity, and quarrelsomeness; his disregard for life; his vicious habits and tastes. He may endeavor to heighten the atrocious aspects of the deed by dwelling on the cool indifference of the perpetrator in making his confession; the hardihood with which he faces the formidable vengeance of law; the apparent relish he exhibits for the excitement and notoriety of which he is the object. All the precedents of criminal practice justify this line of prosecution; the books supply formulas for it; the greatest criminal lawyers have never failed to employ it; English common law has, by this route, carted its victims to the gallows.

And yet, if our modern doctrines hold water, no other way could be adopted of sending the homicide home scathless of all penalty. We will but anticipate the case of the defence. On precisely the same details will they address their evidence and eloquence will all go to magnify the viciousness, malignity and repulsiveness of the crime; the horrible indifference of the criminal; the grief inflicted upon survivors; the danger to the murderer; the want of provocation; the insufficiency of the inducement; the audacity of such a deed in broad daylight and a frequented thoroughfare; the absurd behavior of the felon after his perpetration; these are elements of the defence, to be pressed with all the vehemence of rhetoric by the eloquent champions of the moneyless. The very wickedness of the fact is to be used to discredit it. The diabolical malice that levelled the weapon is to plead for the wretch's innocence. The sole figure to be employed by the culprit's advocates is amplification; and when the jury shall have been soundly nauseated with horrors, until rendered skeptical as to the existence of such criminal possibilities in human nature, a verdict of not guilty will be demanded. Why not? Is it not maintained gravely, and has it not been decided by several recent verdicts, that guilt increases inversely with the magnitude of the crime; and that your little offenders are deserving of exemplary vengeance, while your large ones run loose upon the plea, "that he hath a devil?"

In Mahometan countries it is the superstition, or fashion, to regard madmen as peculiarly the care of deity, their acts however mischievous as the dictate of inspiration, and their persons as sacred. Unless we propose to adopt this barbarous idea, it is high time we put an end to these pernicious theories of mania, urged now-a-days for half the felons and rogues inflicting society. It may better pass to cure our courts, barristers, and juries of the fools, or to amend the unhealthiness of a criminal procedure. But if we are to read "lunacy" wherever heretofore we have read "crime," an act of the Legislature may very easily change the name of "penitentiary" to "lunatic asylum," and the "gallows" to "an infallible remedy for desperate maladies." The evil, if it cannot be prevented, may thus be defeated; for there is a prodigious amount of method among these premeditated madmen, that will always, to the skeptical, display itself if there be an inducement sufficiently proportioned to the delinquency to be expected to commit. We submit the propriety of introducing this new method of penal law as speedily as possible, unless we desire altogether to bring Justice into utter horror so that

Affairs of Importance.—THE LATEST FROM CHINA.

The Chinese [illegible] Expedition.

We published a few days since some interesting details of the progress of the great revolution, or more properly speaking of the great revolution, going on in China. We have kept our readers thereon well posted up on this interesting subject. But a new and different color will shortly, no doubt, be given to this pretended Chinese revolution. No less a power than Russia has stepped into the affair, and threatens to become protector and virtually master of China, under the plea of friendly assistance. It is in this manner nations have been subdued by other nations in all periods of the world. In this manner ancient Rome extended her empire, by rendering assistance to kings and emperors against claimants to their thrones. In this manner the British were conquered by the Saxons who came to aid and assist them against the Picts. In this manner it may be perhaps witnessed, at least by our posterity, that Russia will become possessed of China. We give this view from the fact announced in the late French papers arrived by the *Europa*, that the Czar of all the Russias has made an offer to the Emperor of China of troops and military aid to put down Tai-Ping-Wang, the opposition Emperor and head of the rebellion.

There is every reason to believe that this information is correct. Russia has always had more intimate relations with China than any other nation, not excepting the British. Her intercourse is almost wholly by land, and large quantities of tea are imported this way into Russia. It is said the tea is considerably improved by its land carriage.

Russia also has lately concluded an important commercial treaty with China, by which it appears that great favor has been shown to her, which may probably arise from the assistance to be given against the rebels. Russia is fond of assisting Emperors against their rebel subjects; witness Hungary.

The terms of this treaty, recently concluded between Russia and China, we learn, from *La Patrie* of Nov. 9, are in general terms as follows: Russia is to have a seaport, with three thousand acres of land adjoining, granted to her in perpetuity, on the south coast of Chusan. This port, together with the above quantity of land, is to be henceforth a Russian possession. Russia is to have a Consul General, with full diplomatic powers, who is to reside at the said port. This Russian Consul-General is to have power to appoint three Consuls, or diplomatic agents, for the other provinces of the Chinese Empire, without requiring any special confirmation from the Chinese Government.

Here is a great step forward made by Russia. Such concessions to her by the Chinese Government are greater, we believe, than any which our American negotiators have been able to obtain for us, if, indeed, they have ever tried to obtain so much.

Now the object of Russia in this Treaty is doubtless purely political, for the coast of Chusan, where the port conceded to her is to be situated, is not at all favorable for commerce. It is subject periodically to the prevalence of typhoons, or violent winds which render navigation, for the greater part of the year, impracticable. Besides, Russia cares but little about commerce; territorial aggrandisement is the great object she has ever in view.

While we are on this subject, we would observe that our Government at Washington ought to be wide awake on the question of our relations with China, and employ negotiators who will not be outwitted by Chinese cunning. The time is approaching when our present treaty with China will have terminated, and a new one will require to be made. On such an occasion will the Cabinet at Washington allow the United States to be treated as an inferior nation? Shall we be denied the privilege of having a diplomatic agent at Pekin, while Russia maintains one there?

We have a naval force strong enough to make the Chinese sensible of our greatness, and to enforce demands which the interests of commerce as well as our national dignity justify us in making. Let us hope that the coming Administration will not overlook this subject.

Mr. Meagher's Parole and Escape from Australia.

As a recent allusion in the TIMES to the circumstances under which Mr. T. F. Meagher made his escape from the penal imprisonment in Australia, to which he had been condemned for political offences, has excited a very general public interest in the matter, we republish this morning, from the Dublin *Nation*, the only detailed account of it, so far as we are aware, which has ever been given. It was written, it will be observed, by one of the parties by whom the arrangements for Meagher's escape were made, and who formed one of the "body-guard" which attended upon him. It is likely, therefore, to be accurate, and quite as favorable for Mr. Meagher as any statement of the affair which could be made.

It seems from this account that previous to accepting his "ticket of leave" Mr. Meagher was in close custody of the Police,—and that upon receiving the ticket he was allowed freedom of movement within a certain district and intercourse with his friends, upon giving his *parole* of honor that he "would not attempt to leave the Colony." This *parole* was renewable every six months:—and Meagher's expired on the 3d of January. On that day he wrote to the magistrate of the district to which he was restricted, stating that it was not his intention to renew it and inviting the police to come to his house where he should remain, and arrest him. This letter, it is stated, was delivered to the magistrate at 10 o'clock in the morning:—and at about 10 o'clock at night the constable of the district with two or three policemen, presented themselves at Meagher's house with the warrant for his arrest. Mr Meagher, however, was not within. He was at a little distance from the house consulting with some friends, who had collected for the purpose of preventing his arrest. Meagher's servant informed him that the police were in the house; whereupon Mr. Meagher mounted a "noble steed, which had been provided, and accompanied by his *four* guards," one in advance, one on his right, one on his left, and one in the rear, rode up to the Police, and when about a dozen yards distant, called out to the Constable, declaring his name and his intention of escaping,—and informing that officer that he was at liberty to arrest him if he could. The Constable, however, was not armed, and did not attempt to arrest him. Meagher then rode off, followed by his guard, rode all night, and encamped undisturbed by the Police. And that was the manner of his escape.

The only account of the affair, as we have already stated, is given in the letter from which these facts are taken. If that be authentic, it shows conclusively, in the first place, that friends were collected, horses procured, routes selected, and all the arrangements for escape made, under the protection of the *parole*; and that their execution was all that was postponed until after its surrender. How far this was consistent with the honorable engagement not to "*attempt* to escape," while holding the ticket of leave, we are not sufficiently skilled in the etiquette of such matters to decide. If these preparations form any part of that "attempt," to that extent, it would seem, they must have been in violation of the pledge.

The letter shows, in the second place, that Mr. Meagher, upon withdrawing his *parole* and surrendering his ticket-of-leave, did not submit himself again to the custody of the Police at all. He presented himself to them, and called upon them to arrest him:—but this was accompanied by a declaration of his purpose not to allow himself to be arrested, and under circumstances which showed that he was prepared and able to resist an attempt at arrest with prospects of success. Unless there was an obligation express or implied in the parole, that he would, upon surrendering it, place himself *in statu quo*,—resume the position he held before accepting it,—there may have been in *this* proceeding no violation of his parole. If there was in it any such engagement, then it was manifestly and openly disregarded.

This seems to be the exact state of the case in regard to Mr. Meagher's evasion of his political imprisonment. We rejoiced in common with others at his deliverance from such a captivity, and have never been inclined to criticize with any undue severity the manner in which it was accomplished. Indeed, we have never, until reading, for the first time yesterday, the letter from the *Nation*, which we reprint this morning, been acquainted from any other source than vague rumor with its details. We recur to the matter now only because it has become by Mr. Meagher's own act a subject of fresh interest, and one upon which he apparently invites the scrutiny and judgment of the public.

Washington Matters.

We find in the Syracuse *Journal* the following extract of a letter from Hon. Amos P. Granger, Member of Congress from the Onondaga District:

WASHINGTON, Monday, Dec. 22.

We have just elected Father Waldo again. It took some time to get the subject up, but when it did come up we gave him a majority over all, on the first ballot. He had a dozen competitors.

Kansas is to come in as a Free State—soon.

The Republican vote has killed all opposition to it. One thing is known to everybody here—that any further violent opposition to Freedom in Kansas and Nebraska the National Democratic party forever.

Hard as it is, the South will retreat from the battle-field, and abandon Kansas, as well as all the mighty West—the centre of future empire—rather than do worse.

We have put the slave-trade where there is none so poor as to do it reverence.

Respectfully yours, A. P. GRANGER.

This confirms the views we have repeatedly expressed since the election. It appears that although the responsibility of public affairs rests with the successful party, such a vote as that given to the Republican candidate at the late election cannot fail of exerting a decided moral effect.

The Weekly Anti-American Appeal to Foreigners.—The *European* is frank in acknowledging the object of its publication, and ingenious in defending it. It confesses that its purpose is to enlist against this country the distrust and hostility of the masses of the people everywhere; and that with this view it does gather all the records of crime, of poverty, of suffering, of malfeasance in office, &c., &c., which it finds in the current journals. But it pleads in excuse that it opposes the government only as it is now administered—that it resists the domination of the slave-owners, which it thinks will endure "as long as the union between the Free and Slave States shall continue;" and that it is sustained in these views by the Times, from which it copiously and constantly quotes.

Our neighbor we must acknowledge rather "has us" there. We have said a good many hard things about the practical administration of our government, Federal, State and Municipal. But the *European* must remember that we have said all this to our own people, and for the purpose of rousing them to apply a remedy. This is a very different thing from addressing it to the people of other countries, with a view to excite their hatred of the country and induce them to shun it in seeking homes.

The *European*, moreover, presents a dissolution of the Union as the remedy for the evils it speaks of. We have always regarded it, on the contrary, as certain to aggravate them all. We oppose and denounce all who advocate it, from whatever motive, as enemies to the country and traitors to the Constitution.

The Times has never opposed emigration. We regard it as a source of wealth and national strength. But we have never concealed from ourselves that it has its drawbacks,—that one of them is the poverty and ignorance it brings with it, and another is the ambition of those whom it throws on our shores to take the Government of the country and the control of its public affairs at once into their own hands. In the competition of political parties, too much political power, and by far too large a share of political office, have been bestowed upon them. This is the extent of our "leaning" towards the Native American Party.

The *European* is a vigorous, able and skillfully edited paper. Addressed to foreign readers, it will injure the country to the extent of its influence.

A Hint for Wall-street.—It is said that the French Government have determined to levy a tax of one franc on every person entering the Paris Bourse on business, after the 1st of January, and, as the number who daily attend the Bourse is about 10,000, a very respectable revenue will be derived from this source. Of course the tax will considerably diminish the visitors to the Bourse, and some expedient will soon be hit upon to avoid the necessity of going there. But the speculators in the funds and various public stocks will cause a large number of visitors to visit there. Government has no control over our Bourse, happily, and, if it had, would be under no necessity of taxing those who visit it, as the property in the gathering where merchants meet to congregate reap but a very small dividend from the rent of the Exchange room. They might levy a tax on visitors, though there would possibly be some difficulty in collecting it. If the President of the Exchange Company had power to prevent Mr. Banks from speaking on the steps of the Exchange, we do not see why he might not tax the visitors to the Exchange, provided they were willing to pay.

Rogues at Fires.—It is no little humiliation to think that there is scarcely a city in the world where robbery can be effected with such impunity as in this metropolis. Thieves here, if they have ordinary sagacity, are safe from detection and punishment. They are a privileged class, and, in this rich field for plunder, turn many a dishonest penny, without fear of consequences.

We are unwillingly led to this conclusion from an event—one out of a thousand—that recently occurred in the upper part of the City. A fire broke out at an early hour one morning, in a house in Clinton-place, and, from the pressing danger of the moment, the inmates were compelled to hurry into the street, without being able to carry away any property of value. The fire was suppressed within half-an-hour, but, brief as the time was, a robbery on an extensive scale was effected. Watches and jewelry, to the amount of $1,000, and more, were swept off in the most systematic manner. Every room was visited, and nothing that could be easily removed was left behind.

Now, this fire occurred in a quarter of the City where thieves and vagabonds do not usually congregate. Nor had they time to assemble there. No alarm was given, and with the exception of a few persons who resided in the adjoining houses, there were none present, except firemen and policemen. None, at least, entered the house. The conclusion, therefore, is that the robbery was effected by parties disguised as firemen or policemen. It would seem that, with the simplest precaution, a practice that reflects alike upon the fire companies and upon the Police, might be arrested. It is not an accidental occurrence, but one systematically carried on at every fire—and to such an extent, that a citizen of New-York, if he had the choice, would prefer to see his property burnt, than abandon it to the tender mercies of those who are so anxious to save it. If it were of any use, we would suggest that some energetic measures be adopted at once to suppress this crying evil. None should be more earnest in the matter than the firemen themselves, who, as a class, are as respectable as any other. Unfortunately, however, some of the worst characters manage to join the organization, and when people are in misfortune, find ample facilities for pursuing their peculiar vocation.

Unfortunate Knaves.—The course of roguery, like that of true love, never does run smooth; and *this* is particularly true of rogues who have the misfortune to be tried in this City. No sooner is a knave nabbed by the arm of the law than the Press is down upon him, the public are enlightened as to his antecedent way of life, his person is minutely described, and his character is turned inside out. The advice of Dogberry to the men of his watch is reversed by the Press, which, instead of letting a knave alone when it finds one, is sure to fasten upon him as a cat would fasten upon a nibbling rat in a pantry. This is very hard for rogues, we must confess, and no doubt many a one might have escaped by the ingenuity of their counsel, but for the vigilance of the Press in making known the misdeeds of the rascals on trial.

It is very natural that the Press should be a terror to rogues, as well as an annoyance to their counsel, who are paid to get them out of the clutches of the Law. Still, we do not think that the Press should, therefore, change its manner of dealing with the unfortunate depredators on the public, who, through insanity, or other causes, have the ill-luck to be arrested. The counsel of Huntingdon has been greatly annoyed by the remarks of the Press in relation to his client; and one would suppose, from the tenor of his complaints, that he fancied himself in Naples, or Paris, where the Press does not enjoy the privilege of treating criminals and affairs of State with that kind of freedom which they are able to do in England and the United States. Rogues may well deprecate any allusion to their affairs by the public Press; but honest men, when on their trial, are always anxious for the utmost freedom of discussion. We do not believe that the cause of an innocent man was ever injured by the discussion of his case in the papers; a candid presentation of facts will never operate to his disadvantage in the minds of the public; and, unless a counsel mistrusts his cause, he will never fear the effect of a newspaper article on the minds of the Jury whom he has the privilege of addressing.

Decidedly Mean.—One of our Northern cotemporaries with Southern principles says:

"The negro in Africa is a slave in reality, and his master, though a brother, a savage and a brute! The Damaras replenish their slaves now mostly by stealing them when children! What think ye of this, ye 'negro-worshipers?'"

We do not know what the negro-worshipers may think of this; but we have no hesitation in saying, *we* think it decidedly mean. But the difference between the practice of the Damaras and that of certain people we might name, in replenishing their slaves, does not strike us as very great. It cannot matter much to the slave whether he is bought or stolen. The great fact to him is that he is a slave. Governor Wise, of Virginia, is an advocate for trading in slaves, and replenishing his stock by purchase; but Governor Adams, of South Carolina, and some of our Southern cotemporaries, are in favor of adopting the plan of the Damaras, and stealing their negroes from their native Africa.

International Courtesies.—The Resolute at Southampton.—We have already announced the arrival of the Arctic ship *Resolute*, under the command of Lieutenant Hartstein, U. S. N., at Southampton, the 15th instant. During that day, owing to the storm that prevailed, the officers were unable to communicate with the shore. From the following paragraph, which we clip from the London *Times*, it appears that a warm reception awaits them:

"The inhabitants of Portsmouth are beginning to bestir themselves in the matter of the reception to be given to the representatives of the American nation who are bringing to Portsmouth Her Majesty's discovery-ship *Resolute* as a present to the English people. The subject was introduced at a meeting of the Town Council, on Monday, by Mr. Emanuel, and followed up by Alderman George Smith and others,

Concert.

The American Music Association (a young and deserving Society for the encouragement of native music) gives its first concert this afternoon, and offers a programme of great variety and excellence. The advertisement elsewhere will be read with interest.

Italian Opera.

Max. Maretzek and troupe made their first appearance at the Tacon Theatre, Havana, on the 24th, and appear to have created a great sensation. All the artistes were received with favor.

MARINE NEWS.

ARRIVAL OF LIVERPOOL.

We regret to say that there is very little foundation for the report that the Captain of *Le Lyonnais* and fifteen of the passengers and crew had been rescued and brought to Bordeaux. The Courrier de Havre of Dec. 8, says: "A Bordeaux journal, *Le Girondin*, has published a dispatch announcing the safety of a boat containing Captain Duvalex, of *Le Lyonnais* and fifteen men belonging to the ship's crew of this steamer.

We are under the sad conviction that the *Girond*, has fallen into an error.

Le Girondin does not name the origin of this dispatch, and the house of Gauthier Brothers has received no information on the subject. If Captain Duvalex, rescued by a vessel coming to Europe, had been able to announce the happy news of his safety to his family, why not also to his employers? Three days have elapsed since *Le Girondin* published this dispatch, which doubtless has reference to the safety of the Second Lieutenant of *Le Lyonnais*, M. Lecuirer, and others belonging to the boat rescued by the *Elbe*.

ACCIDENT TO STEAMSHIP TENNESSEE.

The steamship Tennessee put into Norfolk Saturday evening, with a broken shaft. Her owners have chartered the steamship *James Adger*, which will sail for Norfolk, at 10 o'clock this morning, from Pier No 4, North River, to carry her passengers to San Juan.

PARTICULARS OF THE TRIP AND OF THE DISASTER.

The Tennessee left this port on the 24th inst., with passengers for California, and also having on board about 150 recruits and provisions and clothing for what is left of Gen. Walker's army in Nicaragua. The patriotic young men engaged in this filibustering enterprise contrived to enjoy themselves pretty well for the first few hours, baring the sea-sickness, but the vessel had scarcely got as far as the latitude of Cape May when the gale which had set in from the southwest increased in violence, causing a heavy cross-sea, and tying on the western edge of the Gulf, the vessel labored heavily, creating much trepidation among the passengers. On the 29th, about 5 o'clock in the evening, when the gale and sea were at their height, the vessel was rolled heavily into the trough of a sea, submerging the starboard wheel and breaking the shaft. The vessel was immediately put under steam and proceeded for the Capes of Virginia, and the wind hauling to the northwest, the steamer was enabled to reach Hampton Roads in the forenoon of Saturday, 27th, where she was anchored. The filibusters remained on board, temporarily, while Capt. O'Keefe, Gen. Wheat, the Surgeon of the ship, and two or three others, proceeded to Norfolk, where they took the steamer North Carolina for Baltimore. Gen. Wheat and Capt. O'Keefe came on to this City, where they have reported the above facts. Many of Walker's recruits were yesterday reported as in Baltimore, in distress, and seeking the means to return to this City.

LOSS OF BRIG BOSTON—CURIOUS REPORT.

Havana, Sunday, Dec. 23, 1860.

To Elwood Walter, Esq.: The wind has been blowing a strong norther for 48 hours, and yesterday morning, at 3 o'clock, brig *Boston*, from Galveston, bound to New-York, with a cargo of hides and cotton, drifted on the reefs about ten leagues to the westward of this port. The captain, finding he could not keep her off shore, let go both anchors and cut away the masts, hoping to hold on. The vessel will be a total loss, but we hope to save the principal part of the cargo, as we are taking prompt and energetic means for its preservation. The *Boston* belonged to Boston, Capt. Dexter, 249 tons, and is 9 years old.

The *Boston* cleared at Portland for Buenos Ayres, Aug. 30; was carried into Barbadoes, W. I., by the master, and it is reported he there sold vessel and cargo, appropriating the proceeds to his own use and behoof. Finding it difficult to transfer the vessel, he surrendered her to the mate, who took her to Galveston, at which place the mate also abandoned her, and a master was procured to bring her to New-York. She is now abandoned for the last time on the reefs of Cuba.

BRIG WHITEHALL TURNED UP AGAIN.

This vessel, which was taken in tow in a disabled condition, on Tuesday P. M., 20th inst., by the steam-tug *Achilles* off Barnegat, and parted with again on account of the heavy gale which then came on, has been spoken, on the 22d, by ship *Ocean Monarch*, with foremast and bowsprit gone, lat. 39° 40', long. 72° 50', but refused to desert their vessel. We commend this case to Capt. Hazard of the *W. H. Web*.

RIO JANEIRO.

British Bark *Rugby*, Stumm, 45 days from Rio, has been 14 days on the coast, detained by severe gales; was in company with a large fleet of ships, mostly bove to, on Friday and Saturday. Freights open on the decline at Rio when the *Rugby* sailed. Many vessels accepting of partial cargoes for New-Orleans at $1 per bag. The *Rugby* obtained about 60 cents for a full cargo for New-York.

The flags of the shipping in the harbor were displayed at half-mast, yesterday, out of respect to the memory of Benjamin Franklin, Esq., of Brooklyn, who suddenly deceased, on Saturday, aged 54 years.

Typographical Error.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

Your compositor made a curious blunder in setting up the letter on "Free Trade" in wool in your paper of Dec. 27.

"Whatever system of duties tends to give the greatest amount of employment to the whole people at the *best* (not "least") rate of wages, &c., &c.

That doctrine of the "*least* rate of wages," I take it, would hardly go down.

Please correct and oblige. Yours truly, L.

Richard McCurdy.

Friday, Dec. 28, 1860.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

Richard McCurdy, whose name is mentioned in your issue of this morning as with a single exception the sole survivor of the class of 1787 of Yale College, was born at Lyme, Connecticut, in Feb., 1768,—a year memorable as having given birth to Napoleon Bonaparte, his great antagonist Lord Wellington, Louis Philippe and our own John Quincy Adams. He entered Yale College at the early age of fourteen years, and after graduating with high honors turned his attention to the study of the law, and, although the quiet enjoyment of literary pursuits joined to the management of a large farm presented more attractions than forensic display, represented his native town in the State Legislature for many years. As one of the anonymous poets of America, Mr. McCurdy holds no mean rank. He is the father of Hon. C. J. McCurdy, our late Minister at the Court of Vienna, now Judge of the Superior Court of Connecticut, and at the honorable old age of 93 years is now living, hale and hearty as a man of sixty, a polished example of his character often mentioned, rarely seen,—the "gentleman of the old school."

Mr. Benton at Fault in his Scripture.

A correspondent of the Washington *Star* corrects Mr. Benton's last letter. The venerable Senator having asserted most positively that the word "lady" does not occur in the Bible, the *Star's* correspondent shows up these instances:

Mr. Benton, in the *Intelligencer* of this morning, says the word *lady* is not in the Bible. He is in error, as the following passages show:

Judges 5: 29. Her wise ladies answered her.

Esther 1: 18. Likewise shall the ladies of Persia and Media say this day unto all the king's princes, which have heard of the deed of the queen.

Isaiah 47: 5. Sit thou silent, and get thee into

BUSINESS NOTICES.

A TERRIBLE ACCIDENT AT LACYVILLE, PA.—Man and Horses Thrown Down a Precipice.—Seven Fears Dead.—Young Mr. Spring, son of R. D. Spring, Esq., proprietor of the Laceyville Hotel, met with a dreadful accident on the evening of the 21st of October. As he was riding along the towpath of the canal, by some means frightened, and suddenly plunged down a bank twenty-five feet deep. The horse was instantly killed, the mangled body of Mr. Spring was carried home in the afflicted parents as a corpse. * * * * Such was the father's evidence as to the result of the accident.

On looking on the blooming and mangled face of my son my heart sickened. I never saw such a horrible sight before. All his front teeth were knocked out; horse kicks were cut through his throat and chin so that his mouth, his jaw was broken, and his body was full of bruises and cuts. Every one thought him dead, and many said they would much rather find him dead than alive. I set to work and washed the blood from his face and wounds, and for thirty-six hours rubbed his whole body with a remedy—God bless it!—that will never be found wanting—Radway's Ready Relief. He then poured spirits to ease pain. It seemed as if a new life had entered his shattered body. After this I applied the Ready Relief every five minutes for three days and two nights. To the outside wounds I applied Radway's Ready Relief and cured them. He is now nearly well, and is walking about the house. His wounds are healed and but little scarred; the broken jaw are all well. If any one requires further information, let them address me at Laceyville, Pa. I am the proprietor of the Laceyville Hotel, at this place, and well known in the State. T. D. SPRING.

To Messrs. Radway & Co. Monday, Dec. 3, 1860.

The original letter of T. D. Spring, Esq., can be seen by application at our office. Radway's Ready Relief quickens the action of the heart and equalizes the circulation of the blood; it establishes in the system of the weak, exhausted frame, and those who meet with sudden accidents or suffer by which, in all appearances, the organs of the system cease to perform their functions, new life. Let those who are in pain give Radway's Ready Relief one trial. Sold by Druggists, Merchants and others.

RADWAY & CO., No. 162 Fulton-st., New-York.

BRECKENRIDGE COAL—THE MOST SMOKELESS burning fuel in the world, for sale by E. L. SNOW, No. 220 6th-av., corner 21th-st.

Orders can be left at the depôt of the Breckenridge Coal Oil Company, No. 56 Broadway, near Wall-st.

To dealers wishing to supply their customers, a discount of $1 per ton will be made by sending early in the year.

This Coal is sold by the ton, which is much more than 2 chaldrons. Price $15 per ton.

JET ORNAMENTS, BROOCHES, BRACELETS, &c.—A lot, embracing the latest styles and patterns, to be sold at greatly reduced prices; also, every variety of Fancy Goods and Toys, at ROGERS' Bazaar, No. 499 Broadway, Four doors above Spring-st.

GOLD AND SILVER WATCHES, DIAMOND Rings and Pins, Jewelry and Silver Ware, for sale at wholesale and retail, at less than the usual prices, by G. D. ALLEN, Importer of Watches and Jewelry, No. 11 Maiden-la., second floor, near Broadway.

HOLIDAY PRESENTS.

Persons about purchasing Pianos or Melodeons for the Holidays are invited to call and examine the superior assortment of

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at the warerooms of the subscribers, which they confidently believe cannot be excelled in this City.

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PICTORIAL AND ORIGINAL HAIR-WORK.—Novel and elegant, new designs, of imported friends, in every variety of style and price, at Leonard-st., Broadway, also, the first style of excellence. Specimens may be seen on application to Mrs. FOSTER, No. 16 Walker-st.

LAST SALE OF JAPANESE GOODS.—LEAVITT, DELISSER & CO., Nos. 377 and 379 Broadway, corner White-st., will sell THIS MORNING, at 11 o'clock, a fine variety of Japanese and fancy goods, suitable for the Holidays.

PIANOS AND MELODEONS.—THE HORACE WATERS modern improved Pianos and Melodeons are to be found only at No. 333 Broadway. Prices reduced for the holidays to cash and small monthly payments. Second-hand Pianos at great bargains; monthly payments received.

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BUSINESS NOTICES.

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BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM.

EXTRAORDINARY COMBINATION OF NOVELTIES! SUPERB HOLIDAY ENTERTAINMENTS.

A NEW AND BEAUTIFUL DROP CURTAIN

WALLACK'S THEATRE.

IMMENSE HIT.

HIAWATHA.

MRS. JOHN WOOD

WITH

THE FOLLIES AND WRONGS OF WOMAN.

JOHN DOBBS.

THE FIRST GRAND MISCELLANEOUS CONCERT

NIBLO'S GARDEN.

THE DAUGHTER OF THE REGIMENT.

THE BROOKLYN ATHENÆUM.

BURTON'S NEW THEATRE.

BUCKLEY'S SERENADERS,

CRYSTAL PALACE.—THE CRYSTAL PALACE is open to the Public, and contains many things curious and beautiful. The stationary views are worth the price of admission.

DIORAMA GALLERY, NO. 497 BROADWAY.—The last exhibition of Diorama in this country. 25 cents; 12½ children. Open day and evening. Admission 25 cents.

GRAND EXHIBITION.—AT CHINESE BUILDINGS, NO. 539 BROADWAY.—New Dioramas of the BURMAN EMPIRE, Scenes, Costumes, persons fairy grotto, and the magnificent Mandarin, or miniature Barrels, every evening at 8 o'clock. Admission 25 cents, children half price. Afternoon performances on NEW-YEAR'S DAY and SATURDAY, at 3 o'clock.

GRAND NATIONAL PANORAMA.—REPRESENTING the Battles of the Peninsular War, England, their services in Portugal, Leading to the Victories, Pictures and Surroundings. Athenæum, No. 664 Broadway. AFTERNOONS at 2½ o'clock; EVENINGS, at 7½ o'clock. Admission, 25 cents; children, 12½ cents.

DR. ABBOTT'S CELEBRATED EGYPTIAN HUMBUG.—The most popular, attractive and instructive Exhibition in the City, and the original troupe of genuine Ethiopian Serenaders is now open at the Stuyvesant Institute, No. 659 Broadway. Admission 25 cents.

AUCTION SALES.—TO BE DRAWN FOR BY ANNUITY, at 12 o'clock, the Rich Lot of Gold Watches, Jewelry, &c., at the Auction Rooms, on TUESDAY, Dec. 30, at the Grand National Panorama of Palestine and Surrounding Country, No. 664 Broadway, Athenæum, at 7½ o'clock. Admission 25 cents.

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DIORAMA GALLERY, NO. 497 BROADWAY.—The last exhibition of Diorama in this country. 25 cents; 12½ children. Open day and evening. Admission 25 cents.

HEBREW LADIES' FAIR.—TUESDAY EVENING.

1. Overture—Fra Diavolo.....Auber
2. Adelaide.....Beethoven
3. March—Religious Hymn.....Harmon
4. Cavatina.....Bellini
5. Grand Duo—Lucrezia Borgia.....Verdi
6. Tyrolese.....H. B. Dodworth
7. Quintette—Il Furioso.....Donizetti
8. Kathleen Mavourneen.....Crouch
9. Glee—I'll be a Bumper.....Bishop
10. Aria (Coro)—Trovatore.....Verdi
11. Best Selection.....Rooke
12. Grand Finale—Il Trovatore.....Verdi

The Bazaar will continue open at Academy Hall, No. 663 Broadway, from 10 A. M. to 10 P. M., until Wednesday evening, Dec. 31.

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BROADWAY ATHENÆUM.—E. A. MARSHALL, Business Agent. Prices of Admission.—Dress Circle 37½; Orchestra Seats 50; Parquette 38; Family Circle 25; Third Tier 25. Private Boxes $5 and $3. THIS EVENING, Dec. 30, will be performed Portraits of NATURE AND PHILOSOPHY.

To be followed by the Drama of

DON CÆSAR DE BAZAN.

To conclude with the laughable farce of

THE NEW FOOTMAN.

PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE.—DRESS Circle, 50 cts.; Ex. 37½ cts.; Orchestra Chairs, 50 cts. Private Boxes, $5. THIS EVENING, Dec. 30, the entertainments will commence with the comedy of

ATTIC ANGEL.

To be followed by the pantomime of

FLASCHEE; OR, THE LIVELY FARMER.

Flaschee.....Miss Adelaide Price| Dreadnought.....Mr. G. L. Fox.

The whole to conclude with the Drama of

THE ORANGE GIRL OF VENICE.

HEBREW LADIES' FAIR.—TUESDAY EVENING.

1. Overture—Fra Diavolo.....Daniestti
2. Adelaide.....Beethoven
3. March—Religious Hymn.....Harmon
4. Cavatina.....Bellini
5. Grand Duo—Lucrezia Borgia.....Verdi
6. Tyrolese.....H. B. Dodworth
7. Quintette—Il Furioso.....Donizetti
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BROOKLYN ATHENÆUM.

First and Positively Only Appearance, in Brooklyn, of Madame ISIDORA CLARK,

Who will give a

GRAND VOCAL AND INSTRUMENTAL CONCERT,

On MONDAY EVENING, Jan. 5, 1857,

WILLIAM KAHN.....Sig. GUIDI,

WM. DRESSLER.....Sig. CLEMENTI,

and other eminent artists are engaged. Tickets $1, with reserved seats. The sale of seats will begin WEDNESDAY, Dec. 31, at MAX BRAUN'S, No. 312 Fulton-st., RANFORD'S, No. 32 Court-st., and at ROSE'S Bookstore, Atlantic-st., at 9 o'clock A. M.

BUCKLEY'S SERENADERS,

NEW HALL, NO. 585 BROADWAY.

TREMENDOUS SUCCESS

of the beautiful Fairy Opera of

CINDERELLA,

on which occasion will be produced the

The Fairy Glass Slipper,

which will be repeated every night this week; with

ETHIOPIAN MINSTRELSY.

Concert commences at 7½ o'clock. Admission, 25 cents: Reserved Seats, 50 cents.

On FRIDAY EVENING, Jan. 2, 1857, Benefit of Mr. JAMES BUCKLEY.

BROADWAY THEATRE.—E. A. MARSHALL, Business Agent. Prices of Admission.—Dress Circle $1; Orchestra Seats $1; Parquette 50c.; Family Circle 25c.; Third Tier 25c. Private Boxes $5 and $3. THIS EVENING, Dec. 30, will be performed Portraits of NATURE AND PHILOSOPHY.

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To conclude with the laughable farce of

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SITUATIONS WANTED.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO EXPERienced Scotch Protestant Women; one to cook, wash and iron, and do housework for a small family; can do good plain cooking, washing and ironing; will take from $5 to $6, in a small family; the other to do chamberwork and plain sewing by the week or month; either will be found honest, faithful help, and highly recommended. Can be seen in the basement of No. 346 6th-av., near 30th-st.

WANTED—BY TWO YOUNG WOMEN, SITUAtions; one as lady's maid, understands dressing and dressmaking, if well suited will go by the day or week; the other as laundress or chambermaid; has no washing; both can show unexceptionable references. Call or address SEAMSTRESS, or LAUNDRESS, 286, 1st floor, 10th-st., between 1st and 2d ave.

WANTED—SITUATIONS, BY TWO ACTIVE, intelligent sisters; each an excellent meat and pastry cook; makes bread, rolls and cake, and has lived with the first families. The other is a good cook and washer and ironer. Both are first-rate housekeepers; can do fine ironing and fluting. Wages no object compared to a steady place. Call at 120 Waverley-place.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY FOUR PROTESTant girls, a situation as chambermaid in a private family. Good City references given from her last place. Can be seen for two days. Call at No. 12 West 19th-st., second floor, front room.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A SOBER, HONest, industrious young man, as porter in a dry goods store; best reference can be given. Address B. C., Daily Times office, for 3 days.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A YOUNG PHYsician, in a wholesale or retail drug store in the City. Apply to No. 16 Cedar-st., or No. 399 Broadway.

OWING TO A CHANGE IN THE FIRM OF the present employers, to whom he refers, the undersigned, a young man thoroughly conversant with the Yankee Notion business, would like a situation to take charge of such a stock. Address E. M. C., Box No. 3,426 P. O.

LAWYER'S CLERK.—A YOUNG LAWYER desires a situation as clerk in a good law office. References unexceptionable. Address immediately H., Herald Office.

COPYING WANTED.—A LADY WISHES TO obtain copying to do at her own residence. Address J. C., New-York Post-Office.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—75 GIRLS TO MAKE WIRE, WIRE covered with lace, and lace fronts for frames. The following prices will be paid, and constant work: Wire covered with lace, 25 per dozen; all wire, 15 cents per dozen; lace fronts, 50 cents per dozen. None but those who perfectly understand the business need apply. GEO. A. COX & CO., Nos. 20 and 22 John-st., up stairs.

WANTED—A BOY NOT LESS THAN 16 YEARS old; he must dress well and write as a excellent hand. None but those of good address, good references and good education need apply. Call between 11 and 12 o'clock. ALBERT PALMER,

Room No. 21, No. 4 Tryon Row Buildings.

WANTED—STRAW HAT TRIMMERS AND straw sewers; those who understand the business, and would be willing to work at Newark, N. J., can find steady work and good accommodations, by applying after 9 o'clock, to A. LELAND & Co., No. 160 Broadway, New-York.

WANTED—A PROTESTANT WOMAN TO DO the cooking, washing and ironing, &c., of a small family. Must bring good City recommendations. Apply at No. 50 West 26th-st., from 9 A. M. to 1 P. M.

WANTED—SIX OR TEN GIRLS TO PUT UP perfumery. Those acquainted with the business preferred. Apply at No. 165 Duane-st.

WANTED—SIX TO TEN BOYS AND MEN, who are familiar with putting up perfumery. Apply at No. 165 Duane-st., after 12 o'clock.

TEACHERS.

WANTED—A GENTLEMAN TO TEACH THE elementary English branches; also Latin and Greek to beginners; and who is willing to take supervisional duties in addition. Apply, at once, to Rev. HOBART CHETWOOD, Burlington, New-Jersey.

TEACHER—A YOUNG MAN WHO HAS BEEN engaged in teaching for the last nine years in New-England, wishes a situation to teach. Address TEACHER, New-York City.

WANTED—VISITING GOVERNESS.—A YOUNG lady, qualified by three or four years' experience, in readiness of a situation as visiting governess. Address Box No. 4,066 New-York Post-Office.

BOARDING.

BOARDING.—WANTED A PARLOR AND TWO bedrooms in a first-class house, and pleasant location. Address ST., Times office.

BOARDING—PERMANENT OR TRANSIENT for families or single gentlemen, at Nos. 45, 47 and 49 Murray-st. Dinner 1 and 3 P. M.

BOARD IN SOUTH BROOKLYN.—TWO large and one small pleasant room, on the third floor, with good closets, furnished or not, may be had in a small private family, (with partial board for gentlemen) near the South Ferry, No. 202 Henry-st.

BOARD WANTED—BY A GENTLEMAN AND wife, in a private family where the comforts of a home can be enjoyed. Terms moderate. Address B. F., New-York Post-Office.

BOARD WANTED—IN A GENTEEL PRIVATE family up town, for a gentleman, wife, child and nurse. Address Box No. 3828, stating location, accommodations and terms.

NO. 19 FIFTH-AVENUE.—A SUITE OF FOUR neatly furnished rooms, with closets, pantry and bath attached, to let to a party of gentlemen, without board.

NO. 5 UNIVERSITY-PLACE.—A PLEASANT parlor and bedroom; also, single rooms to let; meals given to gentlemen. Dinner at 6 o'clock.

NO. 3 MONROE-STREET.—A GENTLEMAN and his wife, and a few single gentlemen, may be accommodated with board at 3 Monroe-st., near Cathedral.

HOUSES AND LOTS FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.—THE PROPERTY KNOWN AS Breezeside, on Mansion and Garden sts., in the City of Poughkeepsie, the residence of Charles H. Ruggles, containing 10 acres of land in high state of cultivation. The house is large; built in the best manner, with green-house attached, heated by a furnace and lighted with gas. Outhouses and stables are conveniently arranged and in good order. The grounds contain a choice collection of fruit, shrubbery and ornamental trees in vigorous growth, and a large and productive garden. The place combines the quiet and retirement of a country residence, with the advantages of contiguity to the City. For particulars apply to CHARLES H. RUGGLES.

POUGHKEEPSIE, Nov. 25, 1856.

FOR SALE.—A FIRST-CLASS TWO-STORY brick building in Gold-st. near Fulton-av., Brooklyn, L. I. The house is replete with every family convenience. The subscriber will sell below cost, as he is leaving the City. Inquire at No. 314 Gold-st., Brooklyn, L. I.

FOR SALE.—THE HOUSE AND LOT NO. 40 Greene-st., lot 22½ feet by 100, house 20½ by 56, three-story, basement and counter cellar, with all the modern improvements, built by present owner, expressly for his own residence. Terms easy. Inquire on the premises.

HOUSES TO LET.

TO LET OR LEASE—FROM THE 1ST OF January, a corner store; one of the best locations on the avenue for a respectable business. Apply to HENRY LINDSLEY, No. 78 8th-av., corner 14th-st.

HOUSES AND ROOMS WANTED

WANTED IN BROOKLYN—PART OF A house for a small family, without children. Rent not to exceed $200. Near the Fulton Ferry preferred. Address S. M. J., office of this paper.

FARMS FOR SALE.

ERSKINE B. PIKE. PIKE & BACON. L. P. BACON.

WESTERN LAND AGENTS,

LA CROSSE, WISCONSIN.

New-York Agency at the office of CLARK & WILLIAMSON, Nos. 23 and 25 William-st. This well-established branch of their house at New-York, as above, where one of the firm will be found for the purpose of buying, selling and locating western lands. We have on hand a large quantity of lands, located by ourselves, in Wisconsin, Iowa and Minnesota, a portion being on the lines of the proposed railroads, which we will sell on easy terms. Also City and railroad stocks, or other marketable securities. Address, care of CLARK & WILLIAMSON, No. 23 William-st.

PIKE & BACON.

$5,000, OR $10,000 OF CASH AND A one-fourth of 160 acres in Westchester County, will be given for two or three good houses in the City. Or the farm is also offered during leased one of which is a three-story mansion. Also, a good water power; distance one hour by railroad. Would sell in two parcels.

A. J. BLEECKER & CO.

EXTRA AND CHOICE MEATS.—DORSET has all kinds of Mutton, Lamb and Veal, in cuts to suit purchasers, by THOMAS F. DEVOE, Nos. 7 and 9 Jefferson market, from animals raised

AUCTION SALES.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE OF HORSES, WAGONS, HARNESS, &c.—By order of Assignee, GEO. NICHOLAS, at 10½ o'clock, at the stable of the late firm of E. BOYD will sell at THIS MORNING, Dec. 30, at 10½ o'clock, by virtue of an assignment, all the property of E. Boyd, and 24th-st., a large stock of horses, comprising a complete assortment of a first-class stock, white and brown horses, grays and black mare, gent and burnt colors, wagons and model coaches; fancy and brown do. Horses of various sizes in all the varieties, near, model, crockers, &c.; a large quantity of fine wheel and harness gearing, all in fine order, and must be sold, as the property is required to be delivered by a fixed time; also, the entire fixtures, viz., oil and tallow cased refrigerator, platform scales and iron safes, pasts and coffee mills. Also, a fine young horse, covered grocery wagon, light wagon, two sets of harness, buckets, robes, &c. Also, ten years' lease of above premises, which have a frontage of 50 feet on 24th-st. and 100 feet in depth, and are in good order. The whole will be sold in the entirety, as a going business, and in good order. Terms at sale.

W. H. DURYEA, Assignee.

The above lease will be sold at 12 o'clock.

GREAT SALE OF COAL LANDS IN LUZERNE COUNTY, PENNSYLVANIA.—By GEORGE W. DEVEN, Auctioneer.—The North Branch Coal Company will sell on THURSDAY, Jan. 29, 1857, at public auction on the premises, to the highest bidder, without reserve or limitation, four tracts of unimproved Coal Land, said lands are situated 2½ miles North of Wilkesbarre, in the heart of the Wyoming Coal Field, and contain in the aggregate about 320 acres, as follows: Warrant Grant No. 1,515 containing 190 acres, 67 perches, and allowance. This tract is bounded by lands of Jacob Train, H. Le Barron, Garey Street, Gaylord, Hollenback, Thew, Thorn and Hollenback heirs, and are owned by each other, and are divided by the North Branch Canal, the Coal Road from Wilkesbarre to Pittston, and by the line of a contemplated Railroad from Wilkesbarre to the Pennsylvania Railroad from Pittston to Great Bend. Also

NEW-YORK CITY.

Board of Councilmen.

At the Board of Aldermen's meeting last night, the report in favor of granting the Union Ferry Company the necessary leave of passengers on ballast, was called up by Alderman Fox.

After the reading of the paper, Alderman Fox opened the discussion, contending that the Company should appeal to the various things, and it was the duty of the Common Council to hold them to the bargain.

Alderman Kay said Vroomin defended the Ferry Company, and was opposed to legislating for Brooklyn.

Aldermen Brooks supported the report.

Alderman Kay moved an amendment, that "if the counsel for the Corporation, after the Company's refusal to compromise, was of opinion that the suits will be resisted, we shall then take legal proceedings against said Company."

The report was then adopted by a vote of 11 to 1.

Alderman Vroomin is the negative.

THE DAY SUNDAY.

Alderman Kay moved to take up the Tax Budget, and it was referred to the Committee on Finance.

The Board referred several papers, and then adjourned to Tuesday.

Board of Councilmen.

The Board of Councilmen met last evening, the President, E. H. Fitzgerald, Esq., in the Chair.

A petition for a sewer on the east side of Bowery, from Stanton to Houston-street, was referred.

A resolution was adopted to inquire by what authority the Board of Supervisors appoint Clerks in the office of the Register of Arrears, and whether any of said Clerks are drawing salaries.

A petition for a sewer in the Street Commissioner in relation to grading Twenty-ninth and Thirtieth-street, from West Second to Tenth-avenue, was referred to the Committee on Sewers.

The petition of Henry L. Smith was stricken from the list of Commissioners of Deeds, and the name of William Allen substituted. It was then proposed to erase the name of William Mackaline, and insert the name of Andrew J. Smith, but the proposition was withdrawn.

A communication was received from the Chief Engineer, with documents from the Fire Commissioners relative to the Commutation on Fire Department.

The Board then resolved itself into a Committee of the Whole. Several papers were ordered to a third reading. The Committee rose and reported. The Board adjourned.

A veto was received from his Honor the Mayor, on the proposition to construct an assessment for flagging the south side of Oakthorpe-street. Upon which the usual report was ordered to be taken.

After the transaction of some other unimportant business, the Board adjourned until next day.

THE MAYOR VETOES THE CATHARINE-STREET REGULATION.

MAYOR'S OFFICE, NEW-YORK, Dec. 26, 1856.

To the Honorable the Board of Councilmen:

GENTLEMEN: I return, without my approval, the resolution of your Board, entitled, "Regulating the south side of Catharine-street, from Cherry-street to East Broadway," as published from the representation made by the Common Council, by the owners of property on the line proposed—the truth of which I have never seen questioned—that great injustice would be done to them if this improvement is continued.

This is one of numerous cases, now occurring, in which, without motive, and without any substantial benefit, the real estate of one class of citizens is being made liable to heavy assessments, under the pretext of facilitating travel, teaming, or some other ostensible improvement.

The fact in the present case appears to be that the Catharine Slip was entirely modified for—that the old Slip was much better than that which was substituted under this contract, and that the change was unnecessary.

The following among the items which compose the sum to be levied for this unnecessary work is worthy of consideration, and should cause them interested to pause until upon the consequence of such a proceed. The work contracted, according to the return of the Commissioners, was completed and paid for, and the contractor, to whom the money was paid, is now insolvent, and it is recommended that there shall be assessed, that is, was paid) about $6000. For this reason, and because the following items are allowed by the assessors:

[illegible] $262 82

EXPENSES CHARGED.

Surveying..... $72 00 Assessing....72 00
Engraving..... 142 00 Collecting....72 00 — 362 82
Advertising..... 76 00

Total..... $762 82

Admitting that the quantity of material allowed to the contractor is correct, and not over-estimated, which would entitle him to $600 51, how a charge of $76 82 can be allowed for surveying such a job, is beyond my comprehension. At the rate of compensation a City Surveyor's birth is worth more than that of the first Secretary of the United States.

Not doubting that the contract is not too high, and the Surveyor's fees are not exorbitant, why the Corporation can be permitted to receive one hundred and thirty-eight dollars for a contract that should not have occupied one month in completion I cannot divine. The other items are allowed by law, but are decided in consequence of the apparent overcharge referred to.

From these facts it is quite evident that great injustice would be done to the property holders on the south side of Catharine-street from Cherry to East Broadway, if this assessment is confirmed.

It is one of a large number, not others equally pressing, now in the course of consummation. If real estate is to be made subject to such wholesale depredations, in addition to the regular taxes, which to support the government it is compelled to bear, the sooner the private owners is abandoned the better.

The Fort-estate Cemetery had better sell out, while buyers can be found, if these suppositions are contemplated. The time is not distant when none would take it as a gift.

FERNANDO WOOD, Mayor.

Terrible Mortality at Sea.

When the Tennessee arrived last at this port she was reported to have lost 15 passengers by death during the voyage. From conversation with several of the survivors we learn that 24 instead of 15 died and were cast into the sea from this cause. The cholera symptoms were marked, the attack in each case being speedily severe, and the prolapse supervening in only two or three hours. The dead were principally passengers from California,—not WALKER'S men.

GEORGE SUMNER, Esq., of Boston, the Senator's brother, will deliver a lecture this evening, at Clinton Hall, on "the causes of the greatness and the decay of Spain, with applications to the condition and the history of our own country." Mr. SUMNER passed some months in Spain, and during his stay was permitted to examine the archives of the Indie House, where he made many discoveries of interest.

The shipping displayed their flags at half-mast yesterday, in token of respect to the memory of BENJAMIN FRANKLIN, Esq., a well-known merchant, who died suddenly on Saturday last.

Rev. Dr. CHAPIN delivers a last evening a splendid lecture on BENJAMIN FRANKLIN, the first of the admirable course provided by the Young Men's Christian Union.

BARNUM'S giant, Mr. ROMAN, had his house and out-buildings, just out of Hempstead Branch, burnt last Saturday night.

The Young Men's Christian Association last evening listened to an essay on "Action," by R. C. McCormick, Esq., and an address by Dr. ADAMS.

The Parish Will Case was to have come on again yesterday; but the Surrogate being seriously ill, it stands adjourned to Monday next.

Child Burned to Death.

A little girl of 3 years, daughter of Mr. BOX, of No. 220 Twelfth-street, was burned to death on Sunday morning. The deceased was left for a few moments by her mother, in charge of an infant a few months old, who was in a cradle. When the mother returned she nursed the elder child, and on looking found her Majesty's body with her clothes burned completely off. Dr. SHIPMAN was sent for, but the child was too much injured. It died soon afterwards.

Fatal Accident.

EDWARD WARD, a young man employed at No. 722 Broadway, fell on Saturday from the second story window of that place to the pavement, breaking himself so badly that his life is despaired of. He was taken to the drug store, corner of Broadway and Prince-street, where he was attended by Drs. FRANCIS and GARDNER, after which the Fifteenth Ward police took him to his residence, No. 194 Orchard-street.

The old-st Grammar School No. 1, (colored), on Mulberry-street, between Grand and Hester. Miss GWYNNE, Principal, publish a journal called Our Paper, which is exclusively edited by the pupils. From an article in the first number, we learn that they will hold a Fair during the Holidays, the proceeds of which will go to pay for an organ procured last Summer, on which about $200 is now due.

GREAT THEFT IN STONE STREET.—The books, papers and money of Messrs. Hewitt and Co. were removed in one of Hatting's patent champion safes at the destruction of their warehouse by fire on Friday night, after being in the rising about eighteen hours. These extraordinary safes can only be had of above-named firm and their agents.

R. C. HILTEBRAN of Cincinnati, has removed from Nos. 187 and 189 Water-street, and No. 5 Murray-street, New-York.

NEW-JERSEY.

The New-York and Erie Railroad.

The cruise on the New-York and Erie Railroad have run with much irregularity and delay during the late cold spell of weather. The through trains are usually several hours behind time. The coldest trains are also irregular, and the business of transporting cattle to the Bergen yards has fallen off from 1,200 head per week to about 300, and the cattle buyers do not visit Jersey in any great numbers. It is not probable the cattle business by this route will revive before Spring.

BIRTH.

EARNEST.—In the City of St. Paul, Minnesota Territory, on Monday, Dec. 8, the wife of P. M. EARNEST, U. S. Land Office, of John B. Earnest, of a son.

[Advertisement.]

☞ California papers please copy.

MARRIED.

MACKEY—TOWER.—In this City, on Monday evening, Dec. 29, at the residence of the bride's father, by Rev. Hermon Bangs, Mr. JOSEPH MACKEY, Jr., to Miss CATHARINE TOWER, daughter of J. B. TOWER, Esq., all of this City.

HYDE—HYDE.—In this City, on Saturday, Dec. 27, by Rev. G. B. Cheever, EDWARDS E. MANN to SARAH E., daughter of the late J. B. Hyde, all of this City.

PIERCE—PAYE.—In Plymouth, Mass., on Tuesday, Dec. 30, by Rev. J. Tomlinson, Mr. FREDERIC PIERCE, of the firm of Bates, Marsh & Co., of Boston, to Miss HARRIET A. PAYE, all of Plymouth.

DIED.

MORGAN.—In this City, on Friday, Dec. 26, CHARLES HENRY MORGAN, son of Henry R. Morgan, of this City, in the 19th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of his father, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, at the residence of his father, No. 28 Bond-st., between 12th and 13th sts., on Tuesday morning next, at 10 o'clock. The remains will be taken to Green-wood for interment.

RUSSELANDS.—In this City, on Saturday morning, Dec. 27, after a short and severe illness, EMMA JULIA, daughter of Daniel B. and Emeline Kingsland, aged 5 years and 21 days.

Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, this (Monday) afternoon, Dec. 29, at 2½ o'clock, from the residence of her father, No. 207 Bleecker-st.

☞ Sudbury papers please copy.

HUGHES.—In this City, on first day morning, Dec. 28, ROSETTA C., widow of the late Peter Hughes, aged 61 years.

Her relatives and friends, and also of her son, Gen. A. Hughes, and grandson, Gen. E. Hughes, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on third day (Tuesday) afternoon, at 2 o'clock, from her late residence, No. 128 Madison-st., without further invitation.

FLANDERS.—In Brooklyn, on Saturday, Dec. 27, suddenly, BENJAMIN FLANDERS, in the 68th year of his age.

The friends and acquaintances of the family are invited to attend the funeral from his late residence, No. 23 Livingston-st., on Wednesday, the 31st inst., at the hour of P. M.

MOTT.—In this City, on Wednesday, Dec. 24, after a lingering illness, MORGAN MOTT, aged 58 years.

FOSTER.—In this City, on Sunday, Dec. 28, of scarlet fever, ALEXANDER, youngest child of George Foster, aged 1 year and 4 months.

BARNEY.—In Brooklyn, on Monday, Dec. 29, JENNIE M. BARNEY, wife of W. J. Barney, and daughter of E. T. Crandall.

The friends and acquaintances of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from No. 120 Bridge-st., on Wednesday afternoon, at 2 o'clock, without further invitation.

LAMBERT.—In this City, on Sunday, Dec. 28, of scarlet fever, RICHARD DUNCAN, youngest son of E. D. and Louisa F. Van Wagenen, aged 4 years and 6 months.

The funeral services will take place this day, (Tuesday,) at 10 o'clock, precisely, at 1 o'clock, at the father's residence, at Harrison, Bergen Hill, N. J. Stages will be in waiting at the ferry in Jersey City from 12 to half past, and the friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend.

HOWARD.—In this City, on Sunday, Dec. 28, after a short illness, Mr. GEORGE SYMMONDS, Sr., in the 69th year of his age.

The remains will be removed to the Newark Cemetery.

MCCLOSKY.—In Freehold, N. J., on Friday, Dec. 26, at the residence of her brother, Peter J. Mercer, CATHARINE, daughter of the late Peter McCloskey, of Middletown, N. J.

HAWLEY.—At Cambridge, Washington Co., N. Y., on Monday, Dec. 29, by the Parishioners of Rev. Peter Gordon, Jabez Augustus Hawley, only child of David and Louisa M. Hawley, of this City, aged 4 months and 4 days.

☞ The marriage has so far a day are seen to be restored.

GAY.—At Rye, on Sunday, Dec. 28, MARIANNA GOUVERNEUR, wife of Rev. Walter C. Gay, in the 44th year of her age.

VAN WAGENEN.—At Passaic, on Friday, Dec. 26, EUGENIE, infant child of William A. Van Wagenen, of Passaic Landing, in the 14th year of his age.

BOGERT.—In New Brunswick, N. J., on Friday evening, Dec. 26, at the residence of his son, WILLIAM HOGERT, formerly engraver, of this City, in the 76th year of his age.

The remains were taken to Stag Hill for interment.

☞ Newark and Morristown papers please copy.

BRADLEY.—At E. Pratt, N. T., suddenly, of typhus fever, HARVEY P. BRADLEY, of New-York, son of the late Joel Bradley, of Lee, Mass., aged 21 years.

☞ Northampton, Mass., papers please copy.

O'CONNOR.—In this City, on Monday, Dec. 29, A. of Cornelius and the late Joana Ahern O'Connor, eldest daughter of Daniel and Jane T. O'Connor, aged 19 years.

The friends and acquaintances of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, on Wednesday morning, Dec. 31, at 9½ o'clock, from the residence of her parents, No. 126 1st-av. Her remains will be taken to St. Patrick's Cathedral.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

For Markets see Third Page.

Sales at the Stock Exchange...Dec. 29.

$1,000 Tenn. 5s, '70..90¾ | 200 Reading R. R.....85¾
10,000 Virginia 6s.....94¾ | 1050 do.....85¾
2,000 Missouri State 6s...93¾ | 200 do.....85¾
5,000 do.....b10 93¾ | 100 do.....b3 85¾
5,000 do.....b10 93¾ | 500 do.....b60 87½
5,000 do.....b10 93¾ | 200 do.....b60 87½
14,000 N. Y. Cent. R. 6s.....93 | 200 do.....b10 87½
1,500 N. Y. Cen. R. 7s.....97½ | 200 Hartford & Erie R. R.....15
2,000 do.....97½ | 250 Mich. Cen. R. R.....b10 94
22,000 Erie R. R. M. B. '58.....97 | 100 do.....97¾ 94
5,000 Erie R. Bds. 1875.....94 | 1200 Clev. & Tol. R. R.....74½
5,000 E. R. Con. R. '71.....87 | 200 do.....74½
4,000 Erie C. Bds. 1882.....89 | 200 M. S. & N. I. R. R.....49¾
9,000 Ill. C. R. R. 7s M.....93¾ | 100 do.....b60 50¾
250 Ill. C. R. R. Bds.....93¾ | 200 do.....50¾
10,000 do.....b10 97 | 200 do.....50¾
1,000 do.....sswk 96¾ | 200 Clev. & P. R.R.....b30 97½
10,000 do.....97 | 200 do.....s30 97½
650 N. Y. Cen. RR.....97¾ | 200 do.....b10 98¾
100 do.....b15 98¾ | 10 C. C. & C. Rd. ex div 101½
600 do.....b15 98¾ | 27 Gal. & Chic. Rd.....116½
100 do.....98¾ | 110 do.....s10 98¾
100 do.....b15 98¾ | 50 do.....b30 120
100 do.....b15 94 | 29 Chi. & R. Isl. R. ops 95
300 do.....b30 94¾ | 50 do.....ops 94
1180 Erie R. R.....67¾ | 50 do.....ops 94¾
1000 do.....b60 68 | 50 do.....ops 95
11 Hud. Riv. R.R.....92 | 25 R. I. & M. R.....ops 75
100 Panama Railroad.....274½ | 50 do.....ops 74½
225 do.....275 | 27 do.....b30 76
200 do.....b30 93¾

SECOND BOARD.

$5,000 Cal. 6s, '75..93 93 | 200 Clev. & Tol. RR.b30 93¾
5,000 do.....93 | 200 do.....b30 93¾
2,000 Ill. Cent. R. 8s..97½ | 100 do.....74¾
20 Del. & Hd. Can. Co.112½ | 50 do.....74¾
10 Mic. So. & N. I. R...93 93¾ | 100 do.....b30 74¾
100 do.....93¾ | 300 Erie Railroad.....61¾
100 do.....s60 93 | 100 do.....b7 61¾
50 do.....b30 93 | 100 do.....b30 62
105 N. Y. Cent. RR.....93¾ | 100 do.....s10 61¾
100 do.....93¾ | 100 do.....b30 62¾
10 do.....93¾ | 50 Reading RR.....84
200 do.....b10 93¾ | 10 La Crse. & Mil. RR. 74¾
100 do.....b30 94

MONDAY, Dec. 29—P. M.

THE COMMERCIAL YEAR OF THE UNITED STATES closed for 1856 on 30th June last, to which date all the official returns, just published by the Treasury Department, are made up. We do not know that we could employ more appropriately the closing days of the calendar year than by a brief general review of a year of unexampled prosperity in trade, and of lessons as well as gratifying results in the Foreign Commerce and Navigation of the country. The financial machinery with which these ends have been wrought out; its freedom from embarrassment; the relative absence of inflation, and the light and almost inconsiderable burden of popular taxation which it imposes, demand an introductory notice.

The Treasury returns for 1856 show the outstanding Public Debt of the Federal Government to be $30,727,000, and the Public Debt of the States $190,718,000—together, only *two hundred and twenty-one millions dollars*. The Public Debt of Great Britain before the late war was £787,000,000, to which £21,000,000 new loans were added during the war—together, £818,000,000 sterling, or about *forty hundred and ninety millions dollars*. The indirect taxation paid by the people of the United States for the support of the Federal Government in the shape of import duties amounts to *sixty-four millions dollars*. The direct and indirect taxation paid by the people of Great Britain for the support of the Crown, is the way of customs and excise duties, stamps, income tax and property tax, amounts to *sixty-four millions* sterling, or about five fold the burden of the people of the United States. The expenses of the British Government are thus in our currency for a single year $320,000,000, or about one hundred millions more than the whole principal of the Public Debt of the Federal and State Governments. The Treasury returns also show that our system of railways, which embraces about 22,242 miles, stands in Capital and Funded Debt *eleven hundred and seventeen millions dollars*, or $194,135 per mile. And it further appears that the whole Railway Debt of the country is the shape of mortgages and debentures is $452,208,000, while the mere incumbrances upon the English system which nearly this sum in debentures alone, say $375,000,000,

For Markets see Third Page.

public landholding ones are known as Metropolitan shares, the sum total is most enormous. We state this by way of qualification to the popular belief as to how vast our Railway investments are. Public Stocks, especially on another page of this paper, present the following comparative changes from the previous weekly statement of Saturday, Dec. 20:

Increase of Loans.....$196,000
Decrease in Specie.....100,000
Increase in Circulation.....20,000
Decrease in Undrawn Deposits.....5,000

The Specie average is within a few thousand dollars of the previous estimate, of $10,000,000. The Banks on the present statement averaged five instead of six business days, owing to the interposition of Christmas, and will do the same this week on account of New-Year. The Clearing-House operations are averaged in the same way, including the latter, and the Sub-Treasury Statement of Saturday Afternoon, the following is the general

COMPARATIVE EXHIBITATIONS.

	Dec. 16, '55.	Dec. 21, '56.	Dec. 28, '56.
Loans	$95,114,000	$102,227,000	$102,374,000
Specie	10,793,000	10,293,000	11,191,000
Circulation	7,041,000	6,967,000	6,987,000
Gross Deposits	80,486,000	87,000,000	89,619,000
Exchanges	20,701,000	22,187,000	20,767,000
Undrawn	22,792,000	23,000,000	22,995,000
In Sub-Treasury	12,873,000	13,648,000	11,000,000

The new week opens upon continued stringency in the Money Market to street borrowers and we note also rather an excessive offering of paper at the Discount Brokers. The terms are much the same as last week. Prime paper 9@10, and fair 12@14 ₩ cent. ₩ annum. The Shinplaster gold is thus bargains at the Stock Exchange are equal to 12@18 ₩ cent. ₩ annum, and in some instances on short time the outside figure is exceeded. The Banks were disposed last week to accommodate their regular mercantile dealers to the full measure of their favors, and this accounts for the slight enhancement of the Loan column of the present statement, when the tightness of the market would indicate a curtailment. The Foreign Exchanges are quite fast for the Boston steamer, and ready money sales of first-class Sterling were made as low as 108¾@¾. The regular drawers held at 108¾@108¾ ₩ cent., and some of them settled cheaper at 108¾. The range for Francs is wider, 5.23¾@5.20. The Stock Market ruled generally steady through the day, and closed with the same feeling in the afternoon. The notable changes are a further advance in Illinois Centrals, Erie and New-York Centrals on the Board list, for which there were some Foreign orders by the Europa, and a decline of 1@1¾ ₩ cent. in Chicago and Rock Island from the extreme rate of Saturday. The shares of the Erie and New-York Central were quite steady; the Michigan Roads a fraction weaker.

The January half-yearly dividend of the People's Bank is 4 ₩ cent., Grocers' Bank 4 ₩ cent. and Hanover Bank 3½ ₩ cent.

We are requested to say to holders that it will greatly facilitate the payment of the Ohio loan due on 1st of January, if they will leave their certificates and powers of attorney for verification at the State Agent of the Ohio Trust Company's office, to-morrow or next day, in which case the checks will be drawn for early delivery on Friday. The California State interest is advertised to be paid by Messrs. WELLS, FARGO & Co.

The Burlington and Chicago Company give notice that a dividend of $15 ₩ share out of the net earnings of the Road for six months, terminating Dec. 31, 1856, has this day has been declared by the Directors of the Company, payable on the 1st day of February next, to such persons as shall be holders of Stock at the close of business on the 31st day of December, 1856, as follows: $10 ₩ share in stock of the Company, and $5 ₩ share in money. All fractions of shares are payable in money, or may be made full shares by the payment of the money by the Stockholders.

The suspension of payments by the Erie City Bank, of Erie, Pennsylvania, is announced today.

The Stock Exchange went into an election of President, for the year 1857, to-day, but failed to determine the choice. Mr. JOHN H. GOURLIE appeared to have a small majority on the last ballot, and was declared elected. He immediately, however, declined to serve, in the absence of unanimity among the members of the Board over whom it would be his duty to preside. The new trial was postponed until Tuesday. Meanwhile the gentleman balloted for in competition with Mr. GOURLIE has withdrawn the use of his name.

The following extract is from a London letter, by the *Europa*, to the Panama Company, on the subject of the British blockade of the ports o New-Granada.

"A deputation of gentlemen from this and Manchester, joined by one or two of London, headed by Mr. EWART, one of our members, had an interview with Lord CLARENDON on Tuesday last, with the view of extracting from him some expression as to the intention of Government in respect to blockading the New-Granadian ports. He promised to let them know in a very few days, but being pressed to say if Aspinwall would be included in the blockade in case it is determined to institute one, he replied that Aspinwall was hardly looked on as a port of New-Granada, but as a kind of neutral ground, but did not commit himself further. The deputation, however, left under a strong impression that, under any circumstances, Aspinwall will not be interfered with. Before I again address you, no doubt something definite will have transpired."

The coupons of the Black River and Utica Railroad Company first mortgage bonds will be paid at the Banking House of Messrs. DUNCAN, SHERMAN & Co., on and after the 2d January next.

OFFICIAL BANK STATEMENTS.

CONDITION OF CITY BANKS—DEC. 27.

Names of Banks.	Aver. am't of Loans & Dis.	Aver. am't of Specie.	Aver. am't of Circulation.	Aver. am't of Deposits.
Am. Exchange Bk	$6,161,649	$566,822	$262,607	$6,586,868
Artisans' Bank	785,172	20,626	20,624	209,450
Atlantic Bank	1,850,209	49,782	28,077	1,567,633
Bk. of America	4,178,045	655,465	34,045	4,288,097
Bk. of Commerce	11,548,067	1,880,000	2,000	6,778,625
Bk. of Commerce	1,464,263	21,144	2,000	1,464,263
Bk. of New-York	1,541,284	253,616	278,271	2,469,128
Bk. of N. America	1,469,165	197,471	29,454	1,388,268
Bk. of Republic	3,711,263	496,886	84,800	4,054,660
Bk. St. New-York	2,661,284	452,900	250,972	3,142,710
Bowery Bank	1,268,861	39,673	178,170	730,216
Broadway Bank	1,378,351	154,542	216,140	1,268,998
Bull's Head Bank	287,697	18,150	127,515	187,276
Butch. & Drov. Bk.	1,319,115	79,427	104,000	965,000
Chatham Bank	874,294	44,000	110,000	1,000,000
Chemical Bank	1,477,267	1,427,000	227,000	1,116,000
Citizens' Bank	726,371	69,886	168,000	626,512
City Bank	1,774,426	113,788	70,415	1,126,597
Continental Bank	1,668,128	207,917	81,000	1,562,064
Corn Exch. Bank	1,277,000	190,139	38,000	1,020,424
East River Bank	427,770	21,000	114,000	427,000
Fulton Bank	1,616,784	149,000	124,000	1,000,000
Greenwich Bank	668,186	64,000	68,000	578,000
Grocers' Bank	816,019	97,000	84,000	728,000
Hanover Bank	1,309,975	98,419	119,691	772,649
Im't & Traders' Bk.	1,668,067	169,941	164,667	1,154,000
Island City Bank	307,000	32,000	42,000	191,000
Irving Bank	703,000	63,414	113,000	503,000
Leather Man. Bk.	1,117,000	149,000	201,000	1,000,000
Manhattan Co.	3,000,000	600,000	277,000	2,000,000
Marine Bank	1,000,000	99,000	97,000	644,000
Mechanics' Bank	2,000,000	250,000	297,000	1,000,000
Mech. Bkg. Assoc.	1,000,000	61,000	294,000	1,000,000
Mech. & Trad. Bk.	700,000	70,000	107,000	500,000
Mercantile Bank	2,117,000	117,000	211,000	1,617,000
Merchants' Bank	2,000,000	600,000	277,000	2,000,000
Merch. Exch. Bk.	2,461,000	154,000	198,000	1,737,000
Metropolitan Bk.	2,000,000	600,000	277,000	2,000,000
Nassau Bank	1,000,000	100,000	113,000	1,000,000
National Bank	1,000,000	91,000	108,000	1,000,000
N. Y. County Bk.	300,000	31,000	84,000	300,000
N. Y. Dry Dock Co	672,000	117,000	100,000	400,000
N. Y. Exch. Bank	1,000,000	100,000	145,000	1,000,000
North River Bank	1,000,000	80,000	146,000	700,000
Ocean Bank	1,794,000	100,000	180,000	1,000,000
Oriental Bank	854,000	75,000	118,000	800,000
Pacific Bank	1,000,000	100,000	145,000	1,000,000
Park Bank	2,000,000	400,000	277,000	2,000,000
People's Bank	1,000,000	100,000	145,000	1,000,000
Phenix Bank	2,000,000	200,000	277,000	2,000,000
St. Nicholas Bank	774,000	67,000	108,000	600,000
Seventh Ward Bk	1,167,000	104,000	167,000	917,000
Shoe & Leath. Bk	1,000,000	100,000	145,000	1,000,000
Tradesmen's Bk.	1,000,000	100,000	145,000	1,000,000
Union Bank	1,000,000	200,000	145,000	1,000,000
Totals	$106,227,000	$10,293,000	$6,967,000	$89,619,000

The New-York Clearing-House Banks will close on Thursday next, the 1st of January, and will not open again until Monday, the 5th. The Banks will also close on Friday, the 2d, and Saturday, the 3d, for the purpose of balancing their books.

The Official Averages of the Banks in the City of New-York for the week ending Saturday last, Dec. 27, the details of which are given in another page, respectively, in another page of this paper, present the following comparative changes from the previous weekly statement of Saturday, Dec. 20:

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Manhattan Co.	3,000,000	600,000	277,000	2,000,000
Marine Bank	1,000,000	99,000	97,000	644,000
Mechanics' Bank	2,000,000	250,000	297,000	1,000,000
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National Bank	1,000,000	91,000	108,000	1,000,000
N. Y. County Bk.	300,000	31,000	84,000	300,000
N. Y. Dry Dock Co	672,000	117,000	100,000	400,000
N. Y. Exch. Bank	1,000,000